of the AARP who you stand up here purporting to 1 2 What is their opinion on the photo ID represent? How do you know and how do you get -- how does 3 bill? your organization determine that you have the right to 4 stand up and speak for them, some of whom are on this 5 floor right now and I think have absolutely no idea 6 7 that the AARP has the position that you've espoused? MR. KOHRMAN: Well, you know, Senator, 8 9 we have an even more quick turnaround accountability system than even elected representatives who stand for 10 11 election every two or four or six years, which is that 1.2 our members can fire us at any time, and so --13 SEN. OGDEN: Okay. So would it be 14 correct to say that there is nothing specific in your 15 organization rules that sets out a specific case that this is the position of the AARP, and it's based on a 16 17 survey where the majority of the members or it's based 18 on the majority of members expressing their opinion to 19 you and you're just relaying what the majority told 20 you? 21 MR. KOHRMAN: We have a several hundred 22 page policy book. 23 SEN. OGDEN: Okay. 24 MR. KOHRMAN: And I quoted to you the 25 two fundamental propositions in that book about

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election restrictions, and they are that voting should be fair, easy and accessible. And that in regard to the -- I'm sorry. The second one is in regard to issues of fraud that it's an important priority, but never should be stressed to the exclusion of the principle of expanding access to the ballot. SEN. OGDEN: Okav. I understand that general statement, but I'm going to say that the many thousand people in my district who are members of the AARP, I believe that they do not support this position, and I believe that you do not have any evidence to counter my statement. MR. KOHRMAN: Well, we also have a process that is a grassroots process. SEN. OGDEN: Okay. MR. KOHRMAN: Every year we go state by state, we go policy by policy and we go soup to nuts ground up, and all of our policies are subject to review, analysis by all of our members. SEN. OGDEN: All right. MR. KOHRMAN: And, Senator, I have had to answer innumerable criticisms, complaints and questions from individual members over the seven years I've been with the organization about sentences, words, paragraphs in that policy book.

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Okay. Mr. Kohrman, I
                    SEN. OGDEN:
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     understand and think I made my point, and I hope I've
     given you a fair opportunity to respond.
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 4
                   MR. KOHRMAN: No, no, I --
                    SEN. OGDEN:
                                 Let me ask, how do you know
 5
 6
     who your members are?
 7
                   MR. KOHRMAN: Well, I'm not quite sure.
 8
     I see someone holding up a card up in the gallery, so
 9
     I guess that's one way.
10
                    SEN. OGDEN:
                                 How do you --
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                   MR. KOHRMAN: I'm not sure I get your
12
     drift.
             I'm not trying to be evasive.
1.3
                    SEN. OGDEN:
                                 How do you sign up for the
14
            How do you even know who is eligible to be in
     AARP?
15
     the AARP?
1.6
                   MR. KOHRMAN:
                                 Well, you know, that's an
     interesting mystery that the membership people handle,
17
     and I'm not trying to be cute. I don't know.
18
19
     assume we gather all kinds of information about
2.0
     individuals through various mailing lists and send out
     lots and lots of direct mail. But we know who our
21
     members are because we spend a lot of effort keeping
22
23
     track of them, and we know where they live and what
24
     their interests are.
25
                                 Is it possible that -- is
                    SEN. OGDEN:
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it possible that you use forms of identification to 1 2 identify your members, and is it possible that you 3 send out membership cards that identify your members? MR. KOHRMAN: Sure, sure. 4 5 SEN. OGDEN: And do you have a reasonable level of confidence that these people are 6 7 who they say they are? MR. KOHRMAN: 8 Sure. 9 SEN. OGDEN: Okay. So --1.0 MR. KOHRMAN: Can I just add there, 11 We have no reason to believe that people Senator? 12 would impersonate someone else in taking an AARP 13 membership, and I think that principle is the same one 14 applicable here. 15 SEN. OGDEN: I understand that, but what 16 I'm saying is you know who your members are because 17 you require some form of identification in order to 18 sign them up. 19 MR. KOHRMAN: No, we don't. 20 SEN. OGDEN: That identification is 21 either through some sort of list that you've obtained 22 identifying people who are over a certain age; that 23 identification is associated with a form they fill out 2.4 to sign; that identification is associated with a 25 membership card; that identification is associated

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with maybe some commercial transaction; I mean, 1 2 identification is involved throughout this process. So my question is, can you think of a single member in 3 the AARP that could not meet the requirements in this 4 5 bill, a single one? And tell me who that is. Well, I would point --6 MR. KOHRMAN: SEN. OGDEN: Give us one person who 7 8 could not -- could not meet the requirements of this 9 bill if they are members of the AARP and have an 10 identification card that says "I'm a card-carrying 11 member of the AARP." Give me one person who couldn't 12 meet the requirements in this bill. 13 MR. KOHRMAN: Well, I tell you that I 14 think that's a good question, and I regret not 15 checking all the people mentioned in my testimony so that I could answer that question. 16 17 SEN. OGDEN: Well, I'm going to suggest 18 to you that there's not a single member in the AARP 19 who could not meet the requirements in this bill. 20 MR. KOHRMAN: Well, Senator, that may be 21 right, but I doubt it, and I think you have no basis 2.2 for that statement. 23 SEN. OGDEN: Yes, I do. 24 MR. KOHRMAN: And if there is a basis 2.5 for that statement, it's that frankly our members are

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among the most energetic, active seniors there are in the country. They are also more on average well off than your typical senior. They're probably more healthy than your typical senior, and they don't have a lot of the challenges.

One of the things that AARP has done in the last two years is to put on our priority list in the AARP Foundation where all the legal advocates are like me, a new focus on low-income seniors, and the focus is on people who we're not likely to get as members because for them maybe even \$12 a year is more than they want to contribute.

SEN. OGDEN: Well, okay, and I understand that we're talking about all the voters, but as a representative of the AARP, I assume you're speaking on behalf of your membership using a very vague standard of what it is that they support and not support, and that there is no evidence in your testimony or in my questions to suggest that there's a single member in the AARP who couldn't meet the requirements of this bill. And so I don't have anything else to add.

MR. KOHRMAN: Well, I'm not sure what the point is, Senator. It seems to me --

SEN. OGDEN: The point is that this

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testimony is -- well, I don't have any more to add.
              MR. KOHRMAN: Well, let me just respond.
It seems to me when you come to fundamental rights,
the burden is on the proponents of this bill to
            If we were talking about regulating
justify it.
advertising or some other interest that is not
fundamental to what it is to be an American, I would
take on the burden and acknowledge that it's, you
know, my burden to perhaps justify in excruciating
detail the names and addresses of people who couldn't
be covered by your bill. But it seems to me the shoe
is on the other foot when it comes to voting.
              And to say that when there is no
evidence of harm, but it is speculative harm that
frankly -- another thing that concerns us, Senator, is
that proponents of these bills are creating their own
problem to be solved by complaining and suggesting to
our members and other seniors and voters all over the
country that there is a fraud problem that cannot be
demonstrated, that then needs to be solved by forcing
voters to jump through additional hoops. That seems
to us is an unnecessary --
              SEN. OGDEN:
                           Okay.
              MR. KOHRMAN: -- an unnecessary and
unfortunate misallocation of time.
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SEN. OGDEN: All right. Mr. Kohrman, 1 and I would suggest to you that the hoops that you've 2 got to jump through to become a member of the AARP are 3 more onerous than the hoops you've got to jump through 4 in order to vote under this bill. And I would also 5 suggest to you that you're perfectly within your 6 7 rights to testify as an individual, but I think your testimony representing the AARP lacks merit and 8 9 substance. 10 MR. KOHRMAN: Well, we're very 11 comfortable with our position on this bill, and we feel very confident that our members believe in an 12 expansion of political participation rather than 1.3 measures likely to discourage it and reduce it. 1.4 15 SEN. DUNCAN: Thank you, Sen. Ogden. 16 Senator Patrick? SEN. PATRICK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 1.7 18 I've heard a number of witnesses continue to say 19 something that I believe our last witness shows it is 20 not correct. You said there's no evidence of 21 fraudulent voting, and our last witness from Harris 22 County clearly showed there was fraudulent voting 23 there. So would you like to correct that statement? 24 MR. KOHRMAN: On the contrary, he showed 25 no evidence whatsoever of fraudulent voting. What he

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showed was evidence of fraudulent registrations, and
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     those are two very different things.
                   Moreover, what's so stunning about this
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     whole debate is that there are innumerable forms of
 4
     electoral malfeasants, but this kind of law gets at
 5
 6
     none of those. The only thing it does, as Ms. Wang
 7
     said at the very beginning of this long debate, the
 8
     only thing that this bill can prevent is in-person
 9
     impersonation, and the notion that people --
                   SEN. PATRICK: Let me -- excuse me.
10
11
     didn't ask that question.
                                 The question was our last
12
     witness clearly indicated, proved that people voted on
13
     behalf of dead people.
                             So don't sit there and say
14
     there's been no evidence.
15
                   Secondly, in terms of AARP, did I
16
     clearly hear you say to Sen. Ogden that AARP members
17
     are more affluent, more well informed, very active,
     and basically what I heard you say was AARP members
18
19
     wouldn't be impacted by this bill. Is that correct?
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                   MR. KOHRMAN: Well, let me answer --
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                   SEN. PATRICK:
                                   That's a yes or no. Is
     that correct?
22
23
                   MR. KOHRMAN:
                                  Well, you asked me two
24
     questions.
25
                   SEN. PATRICK:
                                   I'm asking you one
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question now. Based on your testimony previously --
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                    MR. KOHRMAN:
                                  Uh-huh.
                    SEN. PATRICK: -- you said that your
 3
     concern was for those members that may not -- or those
 4
     people who may not be -- can't afford $12 a month to
 5
     be in AARP, that AARP members wouldn't be impacted.
 6
 7
     So is your testimony that AARP members won't be
 8
     impacted?
                That's what you said a moment ago.
 9
                    MR. KOHRMAN:
                                  They will be impacted
10
     in -- to a lesser degree on average than seniors
11
     generally and certainly --
12
                    SEN. PATRICK: How much is lesser,
13
     5 percent?
                                 -- low-income seniors.
1.4
                   MR. KOHRMAN:
1.5
                    SEN. PATRICK: 5 percent?
                                               What's
16
     lesser, 99, 1 percent?
1.7
                                 There's no disputing that
                   MR. KOHRMAN:
18
     this is a small percentage of the overall electorate,
19
     and the question is whether the proponents of this
2.0
     bill care about the absolute number of people.
21
                    SEN. PATRICK: And do you have any proof
22
     of even a lesser percent? Can you present any
23
     evidence, solid evidence, that any member of AARP will
2.4
     be impacted by this bill? Do you have any evidence?
25
                    MR. KOHRMAN: Our surveys shows that
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small percentages consistent with all the surveys --
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                    SEN. PATRICK: Is there a name?
                   MR. KOHRMAN: -- have concerns that they
 3
     would not be able to provide --
 4
                   SEN. PATRICK: Is there a name?
 5
                   MR. KOHRMAN: -- the kind of ID that is
 6
 7
     required in these laws.
                    SEN. PATRICK: So you don't have any
 8
 9
     names. You just have this kind of general small
10
     percentage.
                   So let me ask you this question: Have
11
     you done a survey of Senate District 7 in Harris
12
13
     County?
                                 Can I answer?
14
                   MR. KOHRMAN:
                                                Because my
15
     answer was just given to me when it was not the answer
     I would have given.
16
17
                    SEN. PATRICK: Let me -- let me ask
     another question. Did you survey any one in Senate
18
     District 7 in Harris County who is a member of AARP?
19
2.0
                   MR. KOHRMAN: Not as far as I know.
21
                    SEN. PATRICK: Okay. Would it shock you
22
     if I told you that the majority of seniors in Senate
23
     District 7 support voter ID?
2.4
                   MR. KOHRMAN: I would challenge you to
25
     demonstrate that you've surveyed them and know who
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those members are.
 1
                    SEN. PATRICK: Oh, I can -- oh, I can
 2.
     assure you I meet with hundreds, thousands, I talk
 3
     with them, I know my district, I'm very well connected
 4
     to the people in my district. And the seniors of my
 5
     district, many who are members of AARP, support this
 6
 7
     bill.
            Thank you.
                                 Okay. All I can --
 8
                   MR. KOHRMAN:
                    SEN. PATRICK: I have no further
 9
     questions.
10
                 Thank you.
11
                    SEN. DUNCAN: Sen. Williams, you're
12
     recognized.
13
                    SEN. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
14
     You know, I've just -- during this discussion I've
1.5
     just been on your Website here, and I've gone to the
     policy and research, and I went to election issues and
16
1.7
     scanned every article that you have on your Website
1.8
     here under that category, and there is not a single
19
     article in here about photo ID voting. And so I put
2.0
     that under the search, policy and research, and I came
21
     up with one article that says "the Supreme Court
22
     upholds the voter -- voting ID laws. The U.S. Supreme
23
     Court upheld an Indiana law despite acknowledging it
24
     burdens poor people." I mean, you've got one article
25
     on here that you have to really go to a lot of
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trouble.

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I think it's so disingenuous for you to come here and say that you represent all the members of AARP when I have done surveys in my district -- you know, I've got 750,000 constituents just like every other member of the Senate does here -- and I find consistently across all age brackets and across all ethnic lines, they all support this measure. I just -- I don't see how you can sit here and assert this and offer no statistical proof or anything in writing that you've ever surveyed any of our districts. This is ridiculous. You are a political hack coming in here and asserting this stuff that you don't have any basis for whatsoever.

MR. KOHRMAN: Senator, I'd be happy to help you with your Internet search skills any time and provide you with a lengthy list of the Web links to the various articles on the various cases, but -SEN. WILLIAMS: You know, I've just

20 searched your Website.

MR. KOHRMAN: I understand, Senator, and obviously you have some limitations in your search skills because we have -- I've told you the number of cases on this issue that we have, and you haven't found them.

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SEN. DUNCAN: Sir, I'm sorry, I think
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 2
     the question --
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                   MR. KOHRMAN:
                                 Okay.
                    SEN. DUNCAN: -- there is no other
 4
 5
     members queued up, so you are excused. Thank you for
 6
     your testimony.
 7
                   MR. KOHRMAN: Thank you.
 8
                    TESTIMONY BY COBY SHORTER
 9
                    SEN. DUNCAN: The Chair calls Coby
     Shorter. Mr. Shorter, I think, has been listed as a
1.0
11
     resource witness.
12
                   MR. KOHRMAN: Actually, Mr. Chairman --
1.3
     Mr. Chairman?
                                 Sir, you're not recognized
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                    SEN. DUNCAN:
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     at this point, at this time.
16
                   MR. KOHRMAN: I've been -- I've been
17
     criticized without a chance to respond by three
18
     Senators.
19
                    SEN. DUNCAN: You're out of order;
     you're out of order. You'll have to leave.
20
21
                   MR. KOHRMAN:
                                 Okay.
22
                    SEN. DUNCAN: Thank you.
23
                   MR. KOHRMAN: I was just going to
24
     request a chance to respond in writing.
25
                    SEN. DUNCAN: Mr. Shorter, you'll need
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to state your name and the office that you're with, and you'll have ten minutes as the other witnesses, and then you'll be subject to questions at that time. Go ahead. Do you have any written materials?

MR. SHORTER: No, sir.

SEN. DUNCAN: Okay.

MR. SHORTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Scnators. I am Coby Shorter, the Deputy Secretary of State for the State of Texas, and it's a pleasure to be here with you this morning.

First of all, I just want to say on behalf of Secretary Andrade, she sends her regrets for not being here, and I have been invited here to be a resource to you on some of the issues that you are debating, and hopefully the information that I am able to provide through answering your questions will help you in your deliberations.

I only say this: It is our goal as the Secretary of State's Office, the chief elections office, to make sure that every election in Texas is fair, every election in Texas is credible and accessible to all the Texas voters. And our office recognizes the importance of protecting the integrity of elections and ensuring that all eligible Texans have the opportunity to participate in the Democratic

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process.

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So with that said, please know that whatever deliberations and whatever bills you pass related to elections, we look forward to working with you and helping you to -- helping you in terms of implementing the bills that you pass.

With that, I would ask that since I am a resource, that I'm here to answer questions. We also have, Mr. Chairman, our General Counsel John Sepehri here to answer questions as well, but we are open now to any questions we may -- you may have for us today, this morning.

QUESTIONS FROM SENATE FLOOR

SEN. DUNCAN: The Chair recognizes Sen. Fraser.

SEN. FRASER: Deputy Secretary Shorter, thank you for being here. We -- it doesn't escape us that you've been sitting over here since ten o'clock this morning being available to this body. And as someone that serves the state, we appreciate you being here.

The questions that I have today for you are -- I think I want some clarification, making sure that the bill that I'm laying out that I am understanding correctly the interpretation of someone

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that fills out an application, sends it in, receives a 1 2 registration card and then takes that registration 3 card and attempts to vote with that. MR. SHORTER: Yes, sir. 4 SEN. FRASER: And I guess the first 5 question I would have is the election code is under 6 7 Chapter 63 and, in fact, the start of that is 8 Section 63.001, the Regular Procedure for Accepting a 9 Voter. Do you happen to have that --MR. SHORTER: Yes, sir, I do. 1.0 11 SEN. FRASER: -- that law in front of 12 And I would ask you -- if possible I'd like to you? 13 walk through and make sure I understand the Texas law 14 and what provides for the ability for someone to vote. 15 Here in my hand I have the voter registration card that I believe that is issued. 16 17 that correct? It is issued to a voter. It looks like 18 it is mailed out, and this would be the card that I 19 would use when I would walk into the --2.0 MR. SHORTER: Senator, that does appear 21 to be our voter registration card. 22 SEN. FRASER: And it looks like -- it 23 says "Except as otherwise provided, acceptance of 2.4 voters shall be conducted as provided" under this 25 section. "(b) On offering to vote, a voter must

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present the voter's voter registration certificate to
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     an election officer at the polling place." So it
     appears to me that if I walk in a polling place and I
 3
     take this voting card and I show it to the person at
 4
     the polling place, the first thing they're going to do
 5
     is accept this card that I'm offering.
 6
 7
                   MR. SHORTER:
                                  That is correct, sir.
                   SEN. FRASER:
                                 Okav. "(c) On
 8
 9
     presentation of a registration certificate, an
10
     election officer shall determine whether the voter's
11
     name is on the registration certificate is on the list
12
     of registered voters for the precinct." So I'm
13
     assuming that after I hand him the card, if I remember
14
     correctly, they've got a list in front them, they look
15
     and find my name on the list, they look at my address
16
     and they determine am I voting in the right precinct.
17
     I think -- is that what they're looking for?
18
                   MR. SHORTER:
                                  Yes, sir.
19
                                  Okay. "(d) If the voter's
                   SEN. FRASER:
20
     name on the precinct list of registered voters, the
21
     voter shall be accepted for voting."
                   MR. SHORTER: That is correct.
22
2.3
                   SEN. FRASER: Now, is that what happens?
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                   MR. SHORTER: Yes, sir, that is the --
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     what it's going to say on that.
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Okay. I want to clarify. SEN. FRASER: On this card, there's several other things on the One of them is, it has date of birth. the person that I'm giving this to looking at that date of birth, and has it been reflected in state law that that's something they check? MR. SHORTER: According to state law right now, as it is written now, date of birth is not something that is checked. SEN. FRASER: On this card, it has an area for my sex. We've had a lot of fun today with the sex change argument, but on the card it says that there is a registration for someone's sex. says "male," and I put it there. Is that something when I hand this card to the registration person that they would be verifying on the card? MR. SHORTER: They would not be verifying it under current law. SEN. FRASER: Okay. So let me -- let me make sure I understand the way this works. I have a card in my possession. I walk in and I give this to the person. They look at the list, they determine I'm in the right precinct. If I'm on the list and I'm in the right precinct, they hand me my card back, and they hand me a ballot, and I go over and vote.

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that correct?

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MR. SHORTER: Yes, sir.

SEN. FRASER: Okay. Well, I'm a little confused about how -- what could happen because let me continue this questioning here. I live in Horseshoe Bay, Texas. It is a small community, a retirement community, which by the way, most of them are AARP members. And the retirement people there that still are going to vote, when they walk in, the people in the polling place, they know me as their Senator. And if I walked in and I brought my voting card and I put it in, they'd say "Senator, it's good to have you today," and I would register and I would vote and then I would walk back out to my car.

But what would happen after I voted that -- in my car I had my brother Steve's voter registration card, and I walked back into that polling place that I just left and I laid Steve Fraser's voting card down and said "I'm here to vote." Now, the registrar probably would say "Well, Senator, you were just here, and you just voted." And I said "No, I'm Steve Fraser. I'm his twin brother. I'd like to vote." What authorization under state law does that polling place person have to tell me that I am not authorized to vote?

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MR. SHORTER: Under current state law, 1 there is no authorization to prevent that polling 2 3 person from --SEN. FRASER: So if I present my 4 brother's card and even though they know or they 5 6 suspect -- greatly suspect that I am not Steve Fraser, 7 do they have the authorization under state law to stop 8 me from voting? 9 MR. SHORTER: I don't think -- based on my understanding of state law and based on my 10 consultation with our staff, they don't have the 11 12 authorization to stop you. 13 SEN. FRASER: Okay. Let me -- let me 14 carry it a step further. Let's say that I'm not in 15 Horseshoe Bay. I'm in Houston, Texas. And in 1.6 Houston, Texas if I was voting, probably they wouldn't 17 have any idea who I was. And I walked in the voting 18 booth and I didn't have my card or my brother's card, 19 I had my wife Linda's card, and I went in to vote. 2.0 And my name -- Linda Fraser's name was on the list in 21 the precinct. They would check and see if her name was there, and they would check the address, and I'm 22 23 in the right place, would they hand me a ballot and 24 allow me to vote? Is there anything under state law 25 that they would check the person verifying the -- you

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know, that I'm not Linda Fraser in that? Is there anything under state law that would cause them or allow them not to allow me to vote? Senator, under these MR. SHORTER: provisions of the law as they are, there are no provisions that would prevent that. SEN. FRASER: Okay. Let's carry it a There was a case that was represented step further. to me this week -- there have been a lot of these now that we've been working on this -- this happened in Plano. A poll worker in Plano had a lady came in, bright red hair, big blue hat, feathers on the hat, one of those people you would remember when they came An hour later she came back in with She voted. somebody else's registration card, went down to the next poll person and was registering to vote.

The person she just voted with went to the election judge and said "This person was just here. They just voted. She's trying to vote again," and the election judge told them "I'm sorry. We have nothing under state law to stop them. You have to allow them to vote." Now, is that -- under current law could that have happened?

MR. SHORTER: Under current law as it is written, that could have happened, yes, sir.

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SEN. FRASER: Okay. Let's carry it a step further. Let's assume there's an unscrupulous person that has the address of someone that they know was a registered voter and that person has passed away. Let me back up and ask the question.

My understanding is that when someone dies that your office requests death records, and that you now have the ability to try to take people off the roll. Is that correct?

MR. SHORTER: Well, Senator, what happens on a weekly basis, the Bureau of Vital Statistics submits to our office their records on deceased individuals, and we forward that information to the counties for that person to be taken off the roll.

SEN. FRASER: How long does it take for that data to -- to have the person deceased till you get it and you get them taken off, what is the time lag?

MR. SHORTER: Senator, I don't know the exact timeline that it takes, but the challenge that we sometimes have is that the information that is forwarded to our office from vital statistics, there's a lag between the time that we get it and the time the individual sometimes actually has expired.

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SEN. FRASER: I've been told it's six
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              Is that the average time that it takes to
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     remove them off the roll?
                    MR. SHORTER: We do have instances of
 4
     knowing it has taken six months.
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                    SEN. FRASER:
                                 Okay.
                                         If it took six
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 7
     months and if someone died and if someone sent in a
     letter of a change of address and said that person
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 9
     just died, asked for a new registration card to be
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     sent to X address and they did that with every one
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     that died during that period, and there were as many
     as 30 or 40 or 50 of these people and the same
12
     address -- request change that went to the same
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14
     address, do you have the ability or does the County
15
     Clerk have the ability to catch that under our current
16
     system?
                    MR. SHORTER: If they all went to the
17
18
     same address?
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                    SEN. FRASER: If someone sent in a
20
     change of address --
21
                    MR. SHORTER:
                                 Yes, sir.
22
                    SEN. FRASER: -- of a valid voter and
23
     said "Send me their registration card and send it to
24
     this address" --
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                    MR. SHORTER: Yes, sir.
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SEN. FRASER: -- and whether it was one
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     or two or ten or thirty or fifty, that they change
     that address, if someone sends you in a change of
 3
     address, would you likely send it to that address?
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                   MR. SHORTER:
                                  Yes, sir, we would.
 5
                                  So it's possible that
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                    SEN. FRASER:
 7
     someone could collect, could harvest multiple cards at
 8
     this address. Hypothetically is it possible they
 9
     could hand them out to random people that didn't
     belong to the card, and that person -- the random
1.0
     person could walk in with the fake card and give it to
11
12
     the person at the polling place and vote that card?
13
                   MR. SHORTER:
                                  Hypothetically, yes,
14
     Senator.
15
                    SEN. FRASER:
                                 Well, hypothetically if it
16
     could happen and someone could do it, we have to
17
     assume that somebody has thought about that, and that
     some of these people that we've heard on these stories
18
19
     of people that were dead that voted multiple times
20
     possibly that could have been what happened. Is that
21
     correct?
22
                   MR. SHORTER:
                                 Yes, sir.
23
                    SEN. FRASER:
                                  Okay. If Senate Bill 362
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     was in place and that person that stole that
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     identification or stole the card or the Troy Fraser
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that was voting Steve Fraser's card, if they had to come in and show either a photo ID proving who they were or they had other means of identification that they would have to show, would that not give us a lot better chance of identifying that that person is fraudulently voting? MR. SHORTER: Yes, sir, if you could verify that. SEN. FRASER: Okay. Well, let's change this for a second. I have the -- your voter registration card here in front of me. I know it looks like it's got a lot of spaces for things to fill out, but down at the bottom it's got a place to fill in your driver's license number, and there's another place that says your social security card number. Yes, sir. MR. SHORTER: SEN. FRASER: The data that I received from you it looked like that because of motor voter we're receiving about -- I think the number is somewhere in the high 80s. You know, 75 to 80 percent of people right now are using their driver's license number. There is a smaller number, you know, 10, 15 percent uses a social security number, but there were a number of people -- I think there were 3,700 people in Texas last year -- 37,000 people in Texas

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last year that used neither. They said "I don't have 1 a driver's license. I don't have a social security 2 card," and they turned this in. 3 Now, if they turn this in to the 4 Secretary of State or to the registrar in Houston, the 5 guy that was just up, once they do that, would this be 6 7 processed, and will they be issued -- even though they have no forms of identification, they don't give you a 8 driver's license number or a social security card, all 9 they gave you was just a blank card, will they be 10 11 issued a voter registration card? MR. SHORTER: Senator, they will be 12 issued a voter registration card if they sign the 13 14 affirmation statement at the bottom. 15 SEN. FRASER: If they sign the bottom saying "I'm who I say I am" on the bottom, they send 16 17 this in, they're going to get a registration card? That is correct. 18 MR. SHORTER: SEN. FRASER: Okay. But I also 19 2.0 understand that when they go to vote there's going to 21 be a flag on that, and when they come in they've got 22 to show something to prove that they are who just 23 signed up. Is that correct? 2.4 MR. SHORTER: Yes, sir, they will have 25 to

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Okay. But you also -- if SEN. FRASER: I understood the person from Houston, is that when they fill this out, they mail them a notice that they're going to have to provide some kind of identification. And if they took that letter that they just mailed them in and said "Here is my proof of identification. They just mailed this to me," basically they could game the system by showing no identification, mail it to the address, take that as their form of identification, and they could use -and let me give you kind of a ridiculous case. But if I filled this out as Mickey Mouse and it was 103 Lighthouse Drive and I sent it in, would you send me a card for Mickey Mouse? MR. SHORTER: You would get a card, Senator, if you have a -- have signed the affirmation. SEN. FRASER: If I sign the bottom of it, you're going to send me a card for Mickey Mouse. Now I've got a registration card that says Mickey Mouse. I'm going to walk in to my precinct with that card, and you've also sent me a notice saying I've got to show other identification. I take the letter you just mailed me, walk in to my polling place, I lay down my Mickey Mouse card, I also lay down the letter you just mailed me, if I give them

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that, are they going to allow me to vote?
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                   MR. SHORTER:
                                 If you're using that
     letter -- if we're talking about the letter from the
 3
     government agency, it will be counted as a form of
 4
     identification.
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 6
                   SEN. FRASER:
                                 Okay.
                                       So if someone is
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     unscrupulous and they know how to do this, let's say
     some random group like ACORN that decided they wanted
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 9
     to try to use something to register people to try to
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     get a card and to game the system and then to go in
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     and vote and falsify that vote by not giving the
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     proper identification, the scenario that I just laid
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     out, is that possible under current law?
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                                  It is possible, Senator.
                   MR. SHORTER:
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                   SEN. FRASER: Okay. In the this last
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     election cycle -- and I'm sorry. I'm not going to ask
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     you that question there. We should have asked the
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     registrar because of the people that voted late in
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     this last election cycle I have been told that they
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     suspected thousands and thousands of that scenario
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     that I just suggested.
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                   But if I took that Mickey Mouse voter ID
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     and I laid it in front of the person, would the person
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     say "Thank you, Mr. Mouse. Here is your card," and
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     they would allow me to vote?
                                    Is that not correct?
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MR. SHORTER: Theoretically, Senator, 1 2 that -- that could happen. So I guess what I'm SEN. FRASER: Okav. 3 trying to establish with you is that it sounds like 4 today if I want to game the system and I want to 5 cheat, it's very difficult for either the Secretary of 6 7 the State or that election clerk or that election judge to identify that I'm cheating and know for sure. 8 Is that correct? Especially if I'm voting in Houston 9 or Dallas or someplace where they have no reason to 1.0 1.1 know who I am, is it difficult -- would you say that 12 it is difficult for them to identify, to determine for 13 sure, that that person representing themself as Mickey 14 Mouse really is Mickey Mouse? 15 MR. SHORTER: Senator, I would say that there may be -- they may have an opportunity to 16 1.7 identify it. However, to do something about it based 18 on what is currently in statute would be difficult. 19 SEN. FRASER: Okay. Well, actually that 2.0 was the next question. It's difficult to identify, 21 but it sounds like it's even more difficult to proceed 22 to prosecute because if you can't identify it, you don't have the authority to ask them questions to 23 24 prove who they are. And even if you think you know 25 that it's the wrong person, if you accuse them of

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doing that, there's really nothing under current law 1 2 to allow you to do that, is there? MR. SHORTER: Well, they're a registrar 3 who has some concerns, has reasonable concerns, does 4 have the capacity to challenge, but there's not 5 provisions for once those challenges are made for you 6 7 to do much with it. SEN. FRASER: Okay. Under current law, 8 9 as we say here, even if there's a challenge -- and let's say that -- let's go back to the Horseshoe 1.0 11 Bay -- let's go to the Horseshoe Bay example. 12 MR. SHORTER: Yes, sir. 1.3 SEN. FRASER: If I voted twice there, 14 they'd know it was me and probably they would say it's 15 a challenge, and they probably could call the D.A. and say "The Senator just voted twice. We need to check 16 1.7 into it." But the question is, I just voted twice, I 18 just placed two ballots, what would happen to those ballots? Would they be put in the pile to be counted? 19 20 MR. SHORTER: Yes. 21 SEN. FRASER: Okay. So I just voted illegally. You knew I voted illegally. You're going 22 23 to report me to the D.A., but I just voted. And if that is a close election, that County Commissioner 24 25 that I voted for, and they're going to be within one

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or two votes, I just impacted an election by voting
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     illegally.
                   MR. SHORTER: Would you allow me to
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     defer to my general counsel on whether or not that
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     actual vote would count twice?
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                   SEN. FRASER: I'm sorry. I didn't say
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     it was going to count twice. I voted twice. I'm
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     saying I voted as Troy Fraser and I voted as Steve
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     Fraser, and both of those votes I voted under current
 9
     law. The vote, my understanding is, and I've asked
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     the registrar of these counties what they would do, if
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     someone comes and votes and they place a vote, they
     have to put it in the pile to count. But even if
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     there's appeal, they could pursue it and possibly get
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     an indictment. But I think what you're saying is if
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     it's hard to catch them, it's even much harder to
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17
     prosecute.
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                   MR. SHORTER: And, Senator, on that --
     on that particular question, I think my best response
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     to you is for you to allow me the opportunity to
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     research that one and get back with you as soon as
     possible --
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                    SEN. FRASER: Okay.
                                         Okay.
                                                That's good.
                   MR. SHORTER: -- because I'm really not
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     clear on that one.
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SEN. FRASER: The other question I would ask you and that I want to clarify, if someone suspects the scenario that we just talked about where they suspect somebody has voted illegally, it got put in the pile to count and they think that they voted twice like the lady with the big hat, if that is referred to someone to check it out, if it happens in Dallas, probably that's going to go to the District Attorney, or they could send it to -- directly to the Attorney General, or it's possible it could be sent to you, but if they send it to you, aren't you going to refer it to the District Attorney and the AG? Is that correct?

MR. SHORTER: If a complaint is sent to the Secretary of State's Office, our office looks at the complaint, and there's a general assumption among the staff and the Secretary of State's Office and that assumption is if the information that is being presented on that — on that complaint is actually considered true, and if it's true we — of course understand, Senator, our office does not do the investigation. But if the allegations as presented would present a crime under the elections code, our office would refer it to the Attorney General's Office.

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SEN. FRASER: Okay. And I guess the 1 follow-up question to that is if it's hard to identify 2 and it's hard to prosecute and there's two other 3 sources, the assumption is that the number of these 4 going to your office probably -- is it great? 5 they're having trouble identifying it and they're 6 7 having trouble prosecuting it, do you --MR. SHORTER: Correct. Senator, the 8 number -- in terms of -- I can give you some 9 statistics. In terms of the Secretary of State's 10 11 Office since September 1, 2007, there were 50 written 12 complaints sent to our office, and those -- those were -- our office looked through those. 13 We looked at 1.4 them to see if there was merit. Actually related 1.5 to -- complaints related to voter impersonation, we found about seven of those complaints. Two of them 16 17 were actually referred, one was not referred, and one 18 is pending. One is pending with our office now to be 19 actually referred to the AG's Office. 2.0 SEN. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Shorter. I 21 do appreciate the information. 22 SEN. DUNCAN: Sen. Van de Putte or --23 Sen. Van de Putte? And the court reporter has been 24 going for about almost two hours. If we could -- you 25 take as long as you need, but I would propose that we

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let her take a break in about ten minutes, if we 1 2 could. Thank you, 3 SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Mr. Chairman, and thank you very much for being here 4 particularly in the late -- excuse me -- the early 5 6 hour that we're in now in the next day. I wanted to ask a few of the questions 7 8 earlier yesterday. In speaking to Sen. Fraser when he laid out the bill, I asked several questions at that 9 time. He said that the Secretary of State's Office 10 11 would be the most appropriate. So the questions that 12 I'm asking you are actually the ones that Sen. Fraser 13 had asked me to ask. 14 You. And please give our regards to my 15 dear friend and fellow San Antonian Hope Andrade. I wanted to ask you if you would just 16 take a look at the bill, and hopefully you have a copy 17 18 of that or your general counsel has that for you. the first page in Section 15.005 --1.9 20 MR. SHORTER: Uh-huh. SEN. VAN de PUTTE: -- there's a 21 timeline between the requirements when each voter 22 23 registration certificate issued under Section 13.142 or renewal registration certificate issued under 24 Section 14.001. In the Senate Bill that is proposed, 25

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we have to do a lot of changes to educate our election 1 judges and our clerks. What happens in the timeframe 2 between the people with current registrations that are 3 caught between the renewal for purposes of education? 4 MR. SHORTER: For purposes of 5 education of --6 7 SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Yeah. MR. SHORTER: -- of the new bill? 8 SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Yeah. 9 MR. SHORTER: Well, Senator, what we 10 would do -- what our office is planning on doing for 11 12 all elections-related bills, we're in the process right now of doing the long-term planning for voter 13 14 education for our office. And voter education in our office deals with some specific things. Voter 15 education in our office deals with we want -- we want 1.6 to talk about where to vote, how to vote, what do you 17 need to vote, what are the items that you need to 18 vote, all the resources. So we're planning that now. 19 If this bill were passed or any other 20 21 bill that you would pass related to changes in a requirement for voting, as we continue to develop our 22 module for voter education, we would be able to put 23 the requirements that this bill or any other bill has 24 25 into our planning module for voter education that

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we're currently developing.

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SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Since the proposed regulations and rules would be greatly changed from the process that Texas voters have used in the past several years with the requirements of the voter certificate and a photo identification, how would the Secretary of State's Office propose to inform voters of these changes?

MR. SHORTER: Senator, we would inform through the existing process that we have, which is a pretty extensive process. For instance, during the last year on voter education, it was a \$3 million process that we undertook to inform voters of what's going to be going on in the election cycle that ended in November of 2008. We're doing that now.

to make sure that all of the changes are implemented, and implementation would mean all notifications that would need to be made, we would have to get that done. All training for county Election Officials through our current -- through our current system of educating county workers, election workers, which we hold periodically through the year, we would implement or make sure that this new information is a part of that process. Poll worker training, which we're looking at

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right now, we would also make sure that those things within the bill that actively affect poll workers, those changes will be put into what we're doing now or what we're planning to do.

Generally after -- during a session when a session is over, there are a lot of election bills that are passed, and our pattern of preparing for coming out of session, going into a season of getting ready for elections, we start looking at what bills have been passed. We're putting together the structure now on what we're doing on voter education and then fit those into the model. Sometimes when there are major changes like this, it does require more work on our -- a heavier workload on our staff, but the staff at the agency has proven time after time that they're capable of doing it.

SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Well, I believe that the Secretary of State's Office and particularly this Secretary of State, is more than willing and it's been shown. My concern is that -- have you seen the fiscal note that is attached to the implementation of this bill?

MR. SHORTER: Yes, ma'am, I have.

SEN. VAN de PUTTE: According to the

fiscal note, your -- the Office of the Secretary of

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MR. SHORTER: Uh-huh.

SEN. VAN de PUTTE: -- is to absorb the cost. Given that, how do you plan to notify each of the voters, given that in Indiana and Georgia individual mailings were made to each registered voter informing them of the change in voter ID? And since we have no legal, I guess, basis, at least in our fiscal note, for the Secretary of State to implement that, how would the Secretary of State's Office plan to inform each voter, which were the requirements that they felt under -- to get pre-clearance under the Voting Rights Act, how would you-all achieve that with zero money?

MR. SHORTER: Senator, we would -- we would achieve that by using the funds that we've been using to do it in the past. We would use the HAVA Funds that have been set aside for voter education. I remember your asking this question earlier about the zero fiscal note that our office put on it. We put it on there, and when this bill -- when a similar bill was filed like this in the previous session, staff shared with me that there was a zero fiscal note on it as well, and it was because HAVA dollars were able to be used.

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SEN. VAN de PUTTE: I believe the fiscal note for the voter ID bill in the 80th Legislative Session that was passed by the House was at \$600,000, and so we --MR. SHORTER: Yes, ma'am. SEN. VAN de PUTTE: So that's what I wanted to ask is that -- I know that Hope is very good at squeezing dollars, but how do you -- how does the Secretary of State's Office plan to inform -- and it's not just the training. From what we understand of all voter ID laws that have been passed, each of those Secretaries of State have done an individual mailing, not just posting on the Web, not that. Do you plan to send an individual mailing to each voter with or without the passage of this bill? MR. SHORTER: That -- first of all, that would be, of course, Secretary Andrade's decision. As for that \$600,000 fiscal note in the previous bill, that was not a fiscal note that was put on by the Secretary of State's Office. My understanding is that was a fiscal note that was put on by DPS. Even though that fiscal note was \$600,000

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put on by DPS, our fiscal note on that previous bill,

if I'm understanding correctly, is that it was still

zero because we were not looking at those funds to --

SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Okay.

MR. SHORTER: -- and we do still now. For instance, right now in voter education, in HAVA dollars, we still have \$2 million left. Our staff, in anticipation of bills coming out of the session, we've been working with the EAC already to see -- make sure that bills that are passing through the House and through the Senate or through the Legislature of Texas would be able to -- we would be able to use HAVA dollars for that. We feel comfortable that we can, but we don't want to get towards the end of the session and find out that we were incorrect.

SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Thank you. I would also ask the questions that I asked Sen. Fraser that they said that the Secretary's Office would be more appropriate. With regard to naturalized citizens, what is the difference between a certificate -- a citizenship certificate, which is in the first section of the bill that's allowable with the photo ID, and citizenship papers, which is allowed under the second part of the bill?

MR. SHORTER: Senator, I remember your asking that question earlier today, and I asked our staff today to help me and answer that question. They have not gotten back to me, of course, at four o'clock

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this morning. But if you would allow me to get you the answer to that in a few hours, I will provide that for you.

SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Thank you. That would be helpful to us since we have 56,000 naturalized citizens. And I believe the certificate is the eight by eleven certificate that is issued at the time of naturalization, which has a photo, but in the case of many of our constituents who have been naturalized it is a photo of them when they were a young child or a young adult, and the citizenship papers may be the little wallet size card. So it doesn't have a photo.

MR. SHORTER: Yes, ma'am.

SEN. VAN de PUTTE: But I think because of the language and since it's each of those documents, it would be very helpful to us.

And I know that there are probably some more questions from other members, but I know that our Stenographer has been there, but when you come back, I know that some of the questions, if I have the chance to ask, or maybe one of the other members, is the statistical and demographic data of our current Texas voters and who are registered.

MR. SHORTER: Yes, ma'am.

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SEN. VAN de PUTTE: So I will stop at
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     this point the questions so that we can take a break,
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     but just to let you know that's probably coming up.
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                   MR. SHORTER:
                                  Thank you.
 4
                    SEN. VAN de PUTTE:
                                        Thank you,
 5
     Mr. Chairman. I'll proceed after.
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                    SEN. DUNCAN: Do you want to maintain
     the floor when you come back?
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                    SEN. VAN de PUTTE: I would love to
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     maintain the floor after just to continue, but I don't
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     want to go beyond the 4:40 a.m.
                    SEN. DUNCAN: Okay.
                                         We will then --
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     Members, with that we will stand at ease for ten
13
14
     minutes and be back at 4:50.
15
                    (Recess:
                             4:41 a.m. to 4:53 a.m.)
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                    SEN. DUNCAN: Okay.
                                        Members, we'll come
     back to order. Sen. Van de Putte has the floor.
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                    Before she begins again, we'll have -- I
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     need to make this announcement to the folks who are in
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     the gallery or who are waiting to be in public
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     testimony. The Chair would request that anyone
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     wishing to testify return to the registration desk and
     check in with the clerk. This will allow the clerk to
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     pull the relevant witness cards, and we can proceed
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     through public testimony more efficiently.
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KENNEDY REPORTING SERVICE, INC. 512.474.2233 TX_00004571 JA 003994 witness information will be entered into the record and witnesses present and testifying will be noted as such. Those who do not testify will be entered into the record as nontestifying but registering their position for or against the Senate Bill 362. We think this will be a way to help facilitate those and also give us a little better idea of how to manage yours and our time.

Sen. Van de Putte, you're recognized.
SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman.

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Thank you. It's good to be back with you again. Before I ask some of the demographic data, there was one part that I forgot to ask that I had asked Sen. Fraser and wanted to reiterate. Under the proposed bill, we have two different types of military ID as well: Those military IDs that have a photograph and the military IDs that do not have a photograph, and they are listed, I think, in two different sections of the bill.

My question is having to deal with the inconsistencies of addresses with our military members, not veterans. Once they're veterans, they're living in Texas and not here because of the duty station. Under the provisions of this bill or maybe

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even currently, but currently our military members do 1 not have to show a photo identification. Under this 2 bill they would. How would a clerk or election judge 3 treat the inconsistencies in nonalignment of address 4 on the photo ID with the -- with the certificate? 5 MR. SHORTER: Senator, I don't have that 6 7 answer, but I will get it for you, and that would involve -- and I'll tell you what I will go through: 8 9 Asking my staff and also visiting with the clerks to see have they seen this, is this something that has 10 1.1 happened already, or based on this particular 1.2 bill would it happen. 1.3 SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Well, I don't think 14 we know because they don't have to show a photo ID. 15 MR. SHORTER: Correct; you're right; 16 you're right; absolutely. 17 SEN. VAN de PUTTE: And because many of 18 those members that are here still have their own 19 state's driver's license because -- or they're issued 20 the DOD license on some installations, it doesn't 21 reconcile with the voter certificate. 22 MR. SHORTER: Right. 23 SEN. VAN de PUTTE: And particularly for 24 those career military who then become civilian, they 25 keep their -- that because they may be going to

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retire, and it's particular. So if you would do that? MR. SHORTER: Yes, ma'am. SEN. VAN de PUTTE: And in that also how would, under the proposed bill, we treat the inconsistencies in addresses in college students who may still keep their primary place of residence, which is their home and the home of their parents, for purposes of their driver's license because that's their permanent address and they are only temporary, yet choose to register in the town that they are now going to college. So the photo identification or driver's license does not match up with the certificate. So those are two instances where how would that -- those be treated. MR. SHORTER: Yes, ma'am. SEN. VAN de PUTTE: My other question

is -- we know from some of the data that the affected groups and what we -- what is the state's burden to prove at the Department of Justice is the availability for African-Americans, Hispanics, language groups to be afforded the same ability, in other words, no discrimination? Can you tell us of the 13 million plus voters, do we know how many voters are African-American in the State of Texas?

MR. SHORTER: Senator, we don't know

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because that data is not tracked on race and ethnicity
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                 The only thing that is tracked is we
 3
     can -- based on our new TEAM system, we can
     cross-reference Hispanic surnames, but that's
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 5
     inconclusive, so --
                   SEN. VAN de PUTTE:
                                        Van de Putte.
 6
 7
                   MR. SHORTER:
                                  Exactly. So the answer is
 8
     right now there's not a mechanism to track race or
 9
     ethnicity.
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                   SEN. VAN de PUTTE: So how would we be
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     able -- if we don't know -- if we're not capturing the
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     data, the data is not available as a base point of how
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     many registered voters we have who are
14
     African-American or Latino or Spanish speaking, how
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     can we benchmark and prove up to the Justice
16
     Department and support litigation that there will not
17
     be a negative effect since we have no data?
                   MR. SHORTER: I would assume that our
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19
     staff has been using some other means to do that. I
20
     don't know what that is, but I will find out for you.
21
                   SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Okay.
                                               So what I
22
     have so far is that you will get back to us on
23
     certificate versus papers --
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                   MR. SHORTER: Yes, ma'am.
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                   SEN. VAN de PUTTE: -- for naturalized
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citizens --1 MR. SHORTER: Yes, ma'am. 2 SEN. VAN de PUTTE: -- since the other 3 states that have passed this so far do not have nearly 4 the degree of those naturalized citizens as we do; and 5 that you will also check on the incongruencies of 6 7 address for both our military members and college students. 8 MR. SHORTER: Yes, ma'am. 9 10 SEN. VAN de PUTTE: And you will also get back with us the data, if it exists, of how many 11 voters we have that are indeed African-American and 12 Hispanic so that we can have a benchmark. We need 13 1.4 that data to be able to prove that. So those are the 15 things that you are going to be helping us with. MR. SHORTER: Yes, ma'am, I will; we 16 will. John and I will be notifying staff so they can 17 get on it and hopefully give you an answer before the 18 19 end of the day. 2.0 SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Well, thank you, but I know you haven't gone to sleep yet, so I appreciate 21 22 the hard work of your staff. And again, my regards to 23 my dear friend, our Secretary of State. 24 MR. SHORTER: Thank you. 25 SEN. VAN de PUTTE: Thank you.

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SEN. WENTWORTH: The Chair recognizes 1 Sent. Whitmire. Sen. Whitmire? 2 John? The Chair recognizes Sen. Whitmire. 3 SEN. WHITMIRE: No, I'll pass 4 (inaudible) I've got a quick question, quick, quick, 5 You were responding to Sen. Fraser's 6 7 hypotheticals, and he was talking about if he ran in and voted and then he went back out and got his 8 9 brother's card and voted again that nothing could be 10 Is it not true, sir, that the election officer 11 is in total control of his precinct? I've seen folks be arrested for handing out cards too close, poll 12 watchers for harassing voters. Isn't it true that if 13 you try to go in and vote twice in the same timeframe 14 15 that you could be arrested for voter fraud at that moment and maybe even have a mental warrant served on 16 17 you if you tried to do it like he described it? 18 aren't we -- aren't we really being a little ridiculous at five in the morning with some of our 19 2.0 hypotheticals? 21 MR. SHORTER: Sir, I'm not --22 SEN. WHITMIRE: You were being awful 23 nice. I realize you're in a difficult position, but I 2.4 don't -- is it realistic that someone, the same person 25 could vote twice within a 30-minute timeframe?

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MR. SHORTER: It's possible, sir.
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     Whether --
                   SEN. WHITMIRE: It's possible to get
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     arrested for doing it, too, is it not?
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 5
                   MR. SHORTER: That is correct.
                                    Okay. That's all I
                   SEN. WHITMIRE:
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7
     wanted to clear up because -- and I could go through
     his other hypotheticals.
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 9
                   What really concerns us and I guess it's
10
     been somewhat addressed is the cost and the commitment
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     to educate the public.
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                   MR. SHORTER: Yes, sir.
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                   SEN. WHITMIRE: Have you been in any
1.4
     planning sessions where you're going to have the
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     resources and you have the spots, as Sen. Williams
     pointed out? I mean, are we really serious and ready
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17
     to go with that, or is that a hypothetical, too?
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                   MR. SHORTER:
                                  No, sir. Our office is
     actively planning our voter education program for the
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2.0
     next cycle now.
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                   SEN. WHITMIRE: Well, that's great, but
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     what's the provisions for doing a voter ID plan?
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                   MR. SHORTER: What we're doing now is
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     looking at -- because this is one of our new bills
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     that we're working on and that has been brought to us
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for us to look at, we're looking at what costs would 1 2 be associated with doing those things within the bill and fitting those into the funds that we have 3 available. Based on the fact that it is not a 4 5 Presidential Election year, we feel that the funds that we have available now we could -- we could 6 7 theoretically -- we could undertake this. 8 There are -- in terms of training for --9 training for elections and new initiatives, that's 10 already -- we're already directed to do that. So our 11 agency as a whole is -- there's some things you 12 anticipate and you know and you plan for, and we're 13 already there, sir. Because what we will have to do 14 is we'll have to prioritize in terms of maybe some new 15 initiatives versus -- that are not legislatively 16 mandated versus those that you-all mandate to us. 1.7 SEN. WHITMIRE: Okay. I yield at this 18 time. 19 SEN. DUNCAN: Sen. Watson, you're 20 recognized. 21 SEN. WATSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you for being here. I know it's been very long. 22 23 And, Members, one bit of information. 24 Yesterday, not today, but yesterday, although it feels 25 like one day, was his ten-year old son's birthday, and

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he stayed with us all during that period of time, 1 snuck away I think briefly to wish him a happy 2 birthday, but we really appreciate your being with 3 4 us --5 MR. SHORTER: Thank you. SEN. WATSON: -- and hope you will tell 6 7 him we said happy birthday. Just a couple of quick questions. 8 9 is you shared with me some numbers on a piece of 10 paper, and I don't know what the paper was created for, but it has at the top of the page the number 5, 11 and then it says "Number of voters who have registered 12 since 2006 without a driver's license number." What 13 14 was this document created for? 15 MR. SHORTER: Sir, this document was created -- Senator, this document was created in a 16 17 response to questions that were asked of our staff 1.8 last week by House Elections. SEN. WATSON: Okay. And in that, what 19 you did is you created two sets of numbers: One was a 20 2.1 set of numbers of voters who registered since 22 January 1, 2006. And explain for me again why that's 23 an important number date. MR. SHORTER: When the Help America Vote 24 Act was passed in 2002, there was a requirement put in 25

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the provisions of the Help America Vote Act for uniformity standard purposes for the driver's license to be a required form of ID in terms of registration. Prior to January 1, 2006, it was optional as to whether or not you included your driver's license on your voter registration application. The voter registration application now -- the first thing it asks for in Section 8 is either your driver's license and your Texas -- or your Texas ID, and that's a requirement if you have one. Prior to January 1, 2006 it was optional. SEN. WATSON: Okay. So the numbers you came up with you demonstrated -- and I think we had had some conversation -- Sen. Fraser and I had had some conversation earlier in the day. And when you look at those who have registered since January 1, 2006, the key date that you mentioned, and you look at those numbers, about 91.9 percent have registered using a driver's license. Is that correct? MR. SHORTER: Using a driver's license or social security number. Well, here is the way --SEN. WATSON: let's make sure we're clear on this. The first category of numbers who registered with a driver's

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license, and I guess that's with a driver's license

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Is that correct?
     exclusively.
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                                  That is correct, sir.
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                   MR. SHORTER:
                    SEN. WATSON: And then the second
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     category is those who registered with a social
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     security number, and that would be exclusively with a
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 6
     social security number?
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                   MR. SHORTER:
                                 That is correct.
                    SEN. WATSON: And then the third
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     category would be those who did something you don't
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     really have to do, but they did it, and they filled in
1.0
     both driver's license and social security?
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                   MR. SHORTER:
                                 That is correct.
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                    SEN. WATSON: So if I wanted to identify
     the number of people who registered with a Texas
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     driver's license and get a total number, I would add
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     Category 1 and Category 3?
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                                 That is correct, Senator.
                   MR. SHORTER:
                    SEN. WATSON: Now, something else you
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     did in response to the question from House Elections
19
     was you said "In addition agency staff queried the
20
     entire statewide file which reflects the following
21
     breakdowns concerning identification numbers for all
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23
     voters." So that would be folks with voter
     registration certificates, voter registration
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     certificates including those from before January 1,
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2007? 1 MR. SHORTER: That is correct. That's 2 everyone in our vote registration system. 3 SEN. WATSON: And those folks weren't 4 required, as you've said, to utilize a driver's 5 license or social security number? 6 7 MR. SHORTER: Yes, sir. SEN. WATSON: And that -- when we look 8 at those numbers, and you have the same categories, 9 you have number of voters with a driver's license, 1.0 again exclusively, number of voters with a social 11 12 security number exclusively, number of voters with 13 both and the number of voters with neither. When we put those numbers together, we know that about 14 15 25 percent of the population that have voter registration certificates don't indicate that they 16 17 have -- that they didn't use a Texas driver's license 1.8 to get that. Is that right? 19 MR. SHORTER: Yes, sir. 20 SEN. WATSON: Now, you also would have no way of knowing in either of those that have been 21 22 registered since January 1, 2006 or those that have been registered since well before that time who might 23 have lost their driver's license during that period of 24 25 time?

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MR. SHORTER: No, sir. 1 2 SEN. WATSON: And the Secretary of State's Office wouldn't have any way of knowing whose 3 driver's license might have been expired for over two 4 5 vears now? If they already have their MR. SHORTER: 6 7 voter registration card. SEN. WATSON: Right. So, for example, 8 if I registered to vote, let's say ten years ago, just 9 to use a round number, I wouldn't have been required 1.0 to use a driver's license to register. Is that 11 12 correct? MR. SHORTER: Correct. 13 SEN. WATSON: And if I continue to vote 14 15 on a regular basis, as I understand it, I am re-registered each time I register to vote or I go 16 17 vote. Right? MR. SHORTER: Yes, sir. 18 SEN. WATSON: So if I lost my driver's 19 20 license nine years ago but I continue to register, I 21 might be a registered voter in the State of Texas maybe even use my driver's license when I registered, 22 23 but I no longer would have a driver's license? MR. SHORTER: That's a possibility, sir. 24 SEN. WATSON: No one has asked the 25

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Secretary of State's Office to do any sort of studies
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     or provide any information demonstrating whether there
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     are certain populations or demographic groups in Texas
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     that are less likely to have a driver's license and
 4
     use their driver's license when they apply for a voter
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     registration certificate, have they?
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                    MR. SHORTER:
                                 To my knowledge, no, sir.
                    SEN. WATSON: And the truth is you
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 9
     wouldn't have any way of putting that data together,
     would you?
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                                 Not as an agency alone.
                    MR. SHORTER:
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                    SEN. WATSON:
                                 Well, if I told you that
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     the Texas Department -- you'd have to go to DPS?
                                             That's one of
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                    MR. SHORTER:
                                  Probably.
15
     the agencies that pops into my head.
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                    SEN. WATSON:
                                  And I think we talked a
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     little bit earlier today -- I think I showed you an
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     answer that DPS has given. You wouldn't be surprised
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     to know that DPS is not aware of any studies regarding
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     a way to demonstrate whether certain populations or
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     demographic groups are less likely to secure a
     driver's license than others, you weren't surprised
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     when I shared that with you earlier today, were you?
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                    MR. SHORTER: No, sir.
                                            I recall.
                    SEN. WATSON:
25
                                  Yeah.
                                         Thank you very
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much, and I really do appreciate it along with 1 everybody that you've given us so much time. 2 Thank you, Sen. Watson. 3 SEN. DUNCAN: 4 The Chair recognizes Sen. Patrick. SEN. PATRICK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 5 Just a quick question. There was an earlier comment 6 7 made that it was very unlikely that someone would vote twice in 30 minutes. But the truth is if someone did 8 9 fraudulently get, let's just say ten voter registrations, and they didn't send in a name like 1.0 11 Mickey Mouse but sent in a very normal name that 12 wouldn't catch anyone's attention. And if I had ten 1.3 cards or that person had ten cards, they could go to 14 one precinct and vote, and they could go down the street to another precinct and vote --15 16 MR. SHORTER: (Nodded) 17 SEN. PATRICK: -- and another precinct and vote because they'd go in over a different 18 19 registration card each time. 20 MR. SHORTER: Okay. SEN. PATRICK: So a person could, if 21 they wanted to, or they could register in the same 22 23 precinct and go back three days later if they started 2.4 during early voting. Right? 25 MR. SHORTER: Repeat your -- repeat the

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     last part of your question.
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                    SEN. PATRICK:
                                   The last part of the
     question, if you had registrations in the same
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     precinct, you could go back over a period of multiple
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 5
     days if you were willing to take that risk and vote.
     So a person could vote more than once. I mean, it's
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 7
     not an extreme thought that someone could register
     under several different names.
 8
 9
                    MR. SHORTER:
                                  It's a hype -- it is one
10
     of those hypotheticals that could happen.
11
                    SEN. PATRICK: All right. Thank you.
12
                    SEN. DUNCAN:
                                  Thank you, Sen. Patrick.
     The Chair recognizes Senator -- do you want to go
13
     ahead, Sen. Watson, and enter -- you've got a document
14
1.5
     you want to enter?
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                    SEN. WATSON: Yeah, let me just ask a
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     quick question. I should have done that. Do you have
     a clean copy of the sheet that has Question No. 5, the
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19
     answer from the House Elections Committee that we
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     could make an exhibit for our record?
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                    MR. SHORTER:
                                  Yes, sir.
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                    SEN. WATSON:
                                  Okay.
                                         We'll wait until
23
     you're done, but if you'll just remind me of that,
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     we'll attach that after your testimony.
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                   MR. SHORTER:
                                  Yes, sir.
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SEN. WATSON: Thank you very much. 1 2 Thank you, Mr. Chair, for letting me do that out of 3 order. 4 SEN. DUNCAN: The Chair recognizes Sen. Davis. 5 6 SEN. DAVIS: Good morning. 7 MR. SHORTER: Good morning. 8 SEN. DAVIS: I join my colleagues in 9 saying thank you to you for staying so long with us. 10 And I have a very quick question for you. I apologize 11 if you've already asked -- been asked this question 12 and answered it, but what is the amount of money that the Secretary of State has set aside in anticipation 13 14 of the possibility of having to educate our voter 15 community about the requirements -- the new 16 requirements that would be placed upon them under the 1.7 Senate Bill that we're looking at today? MR. SHORTER: We haven't determined the 18 19 actual amount, Senator. We are looking at all of our 20 opportunities and looking at the available resources 21 we already existed -- already have. We know right 22 now -- if there were no other funding, we know that we 23 have access to \$2 million through our current HAVA 24 Funds for voter education. 25 What we need to do now is -- and we feel

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comfortable based on the projections -- being that it is not a Presidential Election year, we feel comfortable that we can do what needs to be done within that window. There are also some opportunities potentially for us to maybe draw down some additional HAVA Funds. We're not -- we're investigating that as well.

So what we're looking at is if this bill is passed as it is, staff is looking at, based on access to HAVA dollars, what would it cost to do this, to implement this, to do the training, to do the voter education statewide. We don't have those figures yet. However, based on past precedent within the agency and with the access to those federal funds, we feel like we can do it with those funds and be consistent with how we've done it every year.

SEN. DAVIS: Let's say we weren't examining the issue that's before us right now and we weren't going to create any kind of new voter ID requirement in the State of Texas. What would the Secretary of State's Office have used that \$2 million amount for? What kind of educational programs do you typically engage in?

MR. SHORTER: Well, we don't -- we don't anticipate this particular bill consuming all of

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change.

that -- those funds. For instance, our entire effort last year would focused on some key things. vou don't mind, I'd like to kind of just --SEN. DAVIS: I'd appreciate that. MR. SHORTER: -- share with you some of the ideas from talking with our staff on voter In 2008 we have what's called a Vote Texas education. That's our voter education program. That Program. focuses on newspaper, radio, TV, PSAs, interactive Web. It allows us an opportunity to be creative to reach the people where they are, and we do several We focus on the basics of education. things: one, how to vote, what needs to happen to vote, where to vote, where are you going to vote, what do you bring -- what do you need to bring with you to vote.

We're at a point in our development where we can now make those changes. Theoretically what happens in the Secretary of State's Office is we get through with the session, we look at all of the changes and we use the summer months -- we use the spring to answer all your questions and start planning. We have certainty after the session as to

If this were -- if this bill were to pass, what would

you need to bring to vote would be the -- it would

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what you as a legislative body have given us, the 1 mandates and directions you have given us. We use 2 that time then to start implementing, plugging in. 3 One of the other things we do is what is 4 the process and -- what is the actual process and then 5 what are the rights of the voters. So based on that, 6 it seems very plausible that we would be able to take 7 the directives of this bill or any bill that you as a 8 legislature provide and fit it into that formula and 9 meet HAVA requirements for what we are mandated to do 10 in terms of educating our voters. 11 12 SEN. DAVIS: And in the past when you've 13 implemented a program like that, and I gather from what you're saying you've engaged in exactly this kind 14 15 of --MR. SHORTER: Yes, ma'am. 1.6 17 SEN. DAVIS: -- education effort before, what would the cost be in a typical election cycle for 18 19 you to administer that program? 20 MR. SHORTER: Last year we -- last year -- the last election cycle was \$3 million. 21 SEN. DAVIS: It was \$3 million. And 22 23 that's \$3 million educating a voter group that has for 24 many years been operating under the same rules 25 repeatedly. Correct?

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MR. SHORTER: Yes, if there were -- I came to the agency during the middle of that process. If there were legislative changes during the last legislative cycle, those changes were intertwined into the voter education process. I'm not -- I'll have to go back and ask what changes were made during the last legislative session that would have affected how we rolled out this particular -- last year's initiative.

For instance, within all of that, there's also the Project Vote where we start -- the education process of educating voters starts also at the age of educating our school-aged kids.

1.1 million people -- 1.1 million students in over 300 school districts last year participated in Project Vote. So those were some extra things that we've always done even with legislation like this we will still be able to do because we have it down to a science now on how to do it, and we've been able to bring those costs down.

SEN. DAVIS: And now that you have it down to a science and in the last election cycle given that you have it down to a science, you've spent, you said, about \$3 million on the program. Could you anticipate a scenario where with a new voter ID requirement, one that is, well, quite lengthy in terms

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of the amount of paper that it this takes up on the bill that's been proposed, could you anticipate given the need to educate on so many new features of a voter program that it might cost you more than \$3 million to educate Texans on that program?

MR. SHORTER: Senator, based on past precedent, I think it will be highly unlikely that the expenses would increase that much because many of the things that this bill is requiring us to do we're already doing it on legislation that has existed for a long time.

When we have a poll -- when we have the poll worker training or the training for Election Officials, it's very detailed information, and there are little tweaks that the legislature makes, and these are not 30-minute trainings. These are generally two- to three-day trainings. So it's not like if we -- if this bill were implemented the training needs would be -- or the training modules that will be developed would be any different than the modules that we are already developing because the ones we're developing now are pretty extensive.

SEN. DAVIS: And did the \$3 million figure that you -- that you cited a moment ago on your voter outreach program in the last election cycle, did

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that include the costs of training poll workers on 1 2 whatever tweaks came in the last legislative session? 3 MR. SHORTER: It is my understanding that it did, but, Senator, I don't mind verifying that 4 for you to make sure that it's all-inclusive. 5 6 SEN. DAVIS: I would appreciate that. 7 And if you could provide us with information in terms 8 of exactly what that poll training looked like, the 9 poll worker training looked like, I would appreciate 10 that. 11 MR. SHORTER: Senator, we're very 12 excited about our poll worker training because we have two aspects: It can be done in person, but we also 13 1.4 have poll worker training now that can be done on 15 line. And one of the things we're really trying to do -- and with the hope of encouraging more people to 16 17 volunteer or sign up to be poll workers. 18 SEN. DAVIS: Would you anticipate that a 19 bill suggesting the changes of this magnitude might be 20 a more complex training program -- that might require 21 a more complex training program than you've had to engage in in the past where the legislature may have 22 tweaked, to use your word, the voter requirements? 23 24 MR. SHORTER: And maybe, Senator, using 25 the word "tweaked" was not probably the appropriate

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I don't see anything at this point that
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     word to use.
 2
     would cause me as the operations person within the
 3
     agency to be alarmed.
 4
                   SEN. DAVIS: Okay. Thank you. I
 5
     appreciate it.
                   SEN. DUNCAN: All right. Thank you,
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 7
     Sen. Davis.
                  There are no other members in the queue
 8
     to ask questions. So, Mr. Shorter, you are excused.
 9
     Thank you for your testimony.
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                   MR. SHORTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
11
                    TESTIMONY BY DENNIS BOREL
                   SEN. DUNCAN: The Chair calls Dennis
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13
             Mr. Borel, do you have written testimony?
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                               (Inaudible)
                   MR. BOREL:
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                   SEN. DUNCAN: Do you have pictures for
     us? All right. We'll need to get those marked at the
16
17
     right time.
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                   MR. BOREL: Good morning. My name is
19
     Dennis Borel with the Coalition of Texans with
20
     Disabilities. Yes, I am from the Texas --
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                   SEN. DUNCAN: Hang on just a minute.
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                   MR. BOREL: Sure.
23
                   SEN. DUNCAN: We need to get your timer
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     started.
25
                              Okay.
                   MR. BOREL:
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inspiring.

SEN. DUNCAN: All right. You're off. MR. BOREL: Dennis Borel with the Coalition of Texans with Disabilities, a cross disabilities statewide organization, and I think listening to this day has been tremendously interesting. I haven't heard a lot of talk about people with disabilities. We've talked about a lot of different demographic groups. So I will use my time to talk about people with disabilities and my experiences with them and how I think this bill may impact them. It's been -- one of the most fun things I've done for the last about four or five years is work with the Secretaries of State, starting with Mr. Conner, then Roger Williams and Phil Wilson. I met Secretary Andrade recently and look forward to working with her, but working on HAVA stuff and most specifically the opportunities to go around the state and do training sessions on accessible voting and accessible voting technology to disability groups around the state. I've been from El Paso to Beaumont to Laredo to Odessa and Dallas, points in between. It's been a pretty interesting experience, and I've met some incredible people doing that, and it's been

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In a few of the -- a few of the most inspiring ones, I've worked with a lady that was totally without sight, and she was able to use the new voting technology to cast a private ballot for the first time. I met another guy with very significant cerebral palsy. He didn't even have enough control to speak, and he had -- he wore a cap with a stick that came perpendicular out of his forehead, and he would use a speak synthesizer, but his brain was clear and fine. And using that stick out of his cap he was able to work a voting machine on his own.

But to me the best was a gentleman I met who was a member of the paralyzed -- Texas Paralyzed Veterans. He had broken his neck very high up, and he has no movement below the shoulders. He operates his power wheelchair with a sip and puff device. And incredibly he told me this story about going to his polling place and hooking up his sip and puff device to his machine, and for the first time since he broke his neck was able to cast a secret ballot. And, yes, there were tears in his eyes when he told me this story. These are the kinds of things that I have really loved doing for several years now.

To me perhaps the most amazing one was out in Palestine. I was invited to come out there and

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do a training. I went out there and I -- there's some photographs you're looking at. I didn't give you written stuff. By this time of night, it's better to look at photographs anyway. But I went out to Palestine and I got there and they said "Okay. Now we're going to take off and take you where you're going to go for your training, and we went to a sheltered workshop, which, you know, is not something I particularly like. It's a place where people with disabilities, cognitive disabilities spend the day. They were assembling nuts and bolts all day, and they get some piece -- piece of work payment out of it.

But going in there I was kind of wondering "Well, how am I going to -- how am I going to do this training?" I had the local County Clerk with me and an accessible machine, and we set it up. And I quickly found out that even though I work with people with disabilities all the time I'm capable of making misassumptions. Even though these were folks with cognitive disabilities, they knew who McCain was, they knew who Obama was, they knew a Presidential Election was coming up. A handful of them were already registered. The others got registered there by the County Clerk, and they were tremendously enthusiastic. In fact they were the most enthusiastic

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group I trained in the four years I've been doing this. They loved working the machine. They were excited about it. It told me a lot.

You know, this group, I'm quite sure that not a single one of them had a driver's license. I'm quite sure that none of them had a passport. I doubt that any had utility bills in their name. I don't think any of them were licensed hunters, fishers, carry a concealed weapon. Some may have Medicaid cards.

But the thing I was left with at the end of that day as I was left with at every single one of these trainings is all of us see the right to vote as something precious. I think for our citizens with disabilities it's at an even higher level. It's even more precious to them, how much they value it and to be able to do it on their own.

You know, I mentioned that they don't often have photo IDs, in fact they rarely do. And I tried to find some statistics on this and, you know, I've heard a few people talk about that some things are not tracked. Well, one thing I found out that we don't track is whether a driver has a disability or not. We track if they need corrective lenses of other things like that, but not disabilities. So I have to

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rely on only my observations and spending the last nine years going around Texas and working with groups of people with disabilities and my own anecdotal ideas about it. And I'd have to say that there's no doubt that people with disabilities just don't have a driver's license like the rest of the population. They simply maybe cannot operate a vehicle, maybe they don't see well enough, maybe they don't have enough manual dexterity, but their incidents of driver's license is certainly far below that of the general population.

As far as things like passports, people with disabilities are three times as likely to be living in poverty as a general population. They're not doing a whole lot of international travel. That's not to say that there aren't people with disabilities doing that, not to say that people with even very significant disabilities have driver's licenses, even quadraplegics, but as a general -- a generalization they're less likely to have those kinds of photo IDs.

You know, I was thinking about this, and I think that there's probably only one other demographic group that has maybe a lesser participation in driving and passports, and I think that would be the very elderly. You know, I think

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those two groups are kind of off by themselves of having a little bit less access to that.

Now, I do think that there are some of those alternative credentials that could work, but I think in almost every single case the likelihood of a person with a disability having one of those alternative credentials is far less than in the general population with the sole exception of the Medicaid card.

And the other thing is in our state,

Texas is better than some other states. Some other

states do not allow people with cognitive disabilities

to vote. We do in Texas; we do. But, you know,

people with cognitive disabilities are recently

returned veterans with traumatic brain injuries.

Sometimes their ability to gather all the documents

they need to go somewhere is not so good. Sometimes

they're not so good at doing that. Sometimes they

might end up at the polling place and maybe they

forgot one of the things they need. Or if they had

that traumatic brain injury and they have a short-term

memory condition, they just simply forgot to bring

them, forgot their ID.

 $\mbox{You know, to me it comes down -- the one } \\ \mbox{question I keep coming down to is in any piece of } \\$

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legislation, would this affect people with disabilities more than other groups? And I think this one does, and I think it does that. There would be a level of effort required of them to line up everything they need more so than other segments of our population. With that, I'll take any questions if you have them. QUESTIONS FROM SENATE FLOOR SEN. DUNCAN: Thank you, sir. Sen. Zaffirini, you're recognized. SEN. ZAFFIRINI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Borel, thank you for your very compelling testimony. I hope that everyone listened to you and listened to you carefully. Are persons with disabilities less likely to have photo IDs? Yeah, absolutely, certainly MR. BOREL: in the case of the driver's licenses. Obviously one of my member organizations is the American Council for the Blind of Texas. I mean, 100 percent of them don't have driver's licenses. Other people with cerebral palsy, quadraplegic spinal cord injuries, amputations, cognitive disabilities, traumatic brain injury, all have far less likelihood of driver's licenses and

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It's more a function of the fact that --
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     passports.
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     generally considered to be the lowest income
     demographic group in our society and, therefore, less
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     likely to travel.
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                    SEN. ZAFFIRINI: Have you read Senate
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     Bill 362?
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 7
                   MR. BOREL:
                                I have; I have, yes.
                    SEN. ZAFFIRINI: So you're familiar with
 8
     the other forms of documentation that can be used to
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     prove one's identity?
                   MR. BOREL: Pretty much. I don't know
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     if I can recall every single one of them off the top
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13
     of my head.
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                    SEN. ZAFFIRINI: Are persons with
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     disabilities less likely to have that kind of
     documentation available to prove their identity?
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                   MR. BOREL: Yeah, absolutely. You know,
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     very few would have a permit to carry a concealed
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               There are people, even people visually
     handgun.
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     impaired, even people totally blind, even people with
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     quadraplegics, that do have hunting licenses. But
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     I'll tell you as a rule, they're far less likely to
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     have hunting licenses. They're also far less likely
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     to have utility bills in their name.
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                    SEN. ZAFFIRINI: What additional
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barriers do persons with disabilities have in obtaining the kinds of identification required in this bill?

MR. BOREL: Uh-huh. Well, there is the monetary thing as an extremely low-income group, and then just getting around and gathering that information, you know, being reliant on public transportation or transportation provided by other people or having to have the caregiver with you, or perhaps a person is living in an institution like a nursing facility or intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded or even in an assisted living center. These are all folks that just are not as mobile as the rest of us, and they're not getting around as well as the rest of us.

SEN. ZAFFIRINI: Thank you. Is the notice provided for in Senate Bill 362 sufficient to ensure access to accurate information about this new ID requirement for the full range of persons with disabilities with whom you work?

MR. JOHNSON: No, not in my mind. I think we have a pretty aggressive campaign, the HAVA campaign. And like the gentleman in front of me, Coby, was talking about the Vote Texas, those things. The first Vote Texas effort was a \$5 million effort.

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The second was a \$3 million effort, and that was about accessible voting for the most port. But that actually took stuff around, put stuff on PSAs, on TV. It did radio ads. It funded people like me to go out and do hands-on types of training. All those kinds of things, all those variety of things are needed. think the written notice is just inadequate frankly. SEN. ZAFFIRINI: What else would be needed if this bill were passed to ensure persons with disabilities really understood this law? MR. BOREL: Well, I would -- well, I believe the Vote Texas campaign was successful, but you know, even though we're, I believe, five years in to Vote Texas I still think there's an additional need just for the accessibility components of HAVA. think it's not a short-term deal. I think this would need to be planned over perhaps several biennium. really believe in the traveling road show, the hands-on deal where you go out to disability groups and out to their communities and find out where they are and do it face to face. That would be my recommendation. SEN. ZAFFIRINI: What effect do you believe that this bill, if it becomes law, would have on the turnout of persons with disabilities on

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election day or early voting?

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MR. BOREL: Yeah, that's -- I've thought about this a lot, Senator. I would say at the -- at the beginning of HAVA, I would have said that there were two groups of voters with disabilities. The first group had gone to vote and voted, but had a hard time doing it and was less likely to go back, and the second group never went because they heard their friends talk about how they couldn't get in the polling place or couldn't get a private ballot. So there was kind of like this word of mouth negativity.

I think in the last few years as successful voting technology has come into play, polling places have become more accessible, I'm seeing a third category of voters with disabilities, ones that are telling their friends that "I did have a successful experience."

And I think if we set up experiences where voters with disabilities go to the poll and they don't have the right ID, and they will be less likely to have this ID and they haven't learned about it and they do a provisional ballot or they just simply leave, then those kinds of word of mouth stories will spread, and I think that will have an affect on some, a negative side frankly.

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SEN. ZAFFIRINI: Thank you. Thinking 1 2 specifically of Advocacy, Incorporated, do you believe that persons with disabilities who work with Advocacy, 3 Incorporated would be able to meet the identification 4 standards of this bill? 5 6 MR. BOREL: You know, the ones who work 7 with Advocacy, Incorporated, I bet they would because 8 in many ways activists people with disabilities are 9 going to -- have figured out some way to get a photo ID, whether it's like the DPS, the state 10 identification. I'd be more concerned about the 11 12 people who aren't necessarily activists who are more maybe staying in their communities and their home most 1.3 1.4 of the time, maybe in an institution, maybe in an 15 assisted living center. 16 SEN. ZAFFIRINI: What effect do you believe the bill would have on the number of 17 18 provisional ballots cast by voters with disabilities? 19 MR. BOREL: Well, I think it would 20 clearly increase them because they would be casting 21 them instead of just a regular ballot. I'm a little 22 unclear about whether they would have to then go back 23 again and show correct ID -- is that correct -- or is 24 it -- would it be counted just as the initial

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That I'm a little unclear about.

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provisional ballot?

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with disabilities.

But if they would have to go back, you know, return back and show correct ID, now that's another trip. And for people that aren't all that mobile who have to rely on others, who don't see well, who use wheelchairs, who use walkers, who are 85, 90 years old, any time you're making a second trip to go do something, you're less likely to do it. SEN. ZAFFIRINI: What are the most pressing issues reported by voters with disabilities in using the Advocacy, Incorporated hotline? MR. BOREL: I think they need to know more about it, but I tell you the one I hear more about is poll workers, you know, that -- the poll workers are -- haven't perhaps set up the site as well to make it as accessible as possible, don't understand the accessibility features of the voting machines, haven't had enough training on how to effectively interact with a voter with a disability and how to deal with someone who perhaps has a speech impediment, who doesn't hear, who has very limited use of their arms and hands. The poll worker issue and poll worker

SEN. ZAFFIRINI: And, of course, the bill doesn't address any of those issues?

training is, in my opinion, the top issue for voters

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Not that I'm aware of, no. MR. BOREL: 1 SEN. ZAFFIRINI: Not that I'm aware of 2 3 either. MR. BOREL: 4 Yeah. SEN. ZAFFIRINI: You looked at the bill 5 and you looked at the fiscal note, and I know that you 6 7 heard our discussion regarding the cost of implementing Senate Bill 362. I am one of many 8 persons I know who do not believe the fiscal note that 9 indicates that there would be no fiscal impact to the 1.0 How would you better use that money, the money 11 12 that would be used to implement Senate Bill 326, in 13 terms of working with persons with disabilities and 14 ensuring their access to vote? 15 MR. BOREL: Good question. I'm really glad that I followed Coby here because he was talking 16 about how they had a budget for this kind of stuff, 17 the HAVA money. And it's still my opinion that the 18 19 accessibility, the polling place features, the 20 accessible technology, voting technology features that 21 are part of HAVA, we're not done with that project. There's a lot more out there. Whenever I go out, 22 23 there's just, you know -- I mean, we could be doing 24 this several more years at the same level, I think. 25 You know, I want to encourage people to

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I want to encourage people with disabilities to
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     vote.
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     go out and vote.
                      And to me the Vote Texas projects
                      That's what I'd like to see happen.
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     have done that.
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                   SEN. ZAFFIRINI: Thank you very much for
     your testimony and for answering my questions. You
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 6
     certainly are an inspiration.
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                   MR. BOREL: So are you, Senator.
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                   SEN. DUNCAN: Senator Ogden?
                                Mr. Borel, thank you for
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                   SEN. OGDEN:
     your testimony. And, Sen. Zaffirini, thank you for
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     your good and detailed questions. I mean, you raise
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     some very important issues, but I'd like to clarify
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     that the type of documentation that can be used in
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     lieu of a photo ID is very similar to the type of
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     documentation that somebody -- or is the same as the
     type of documentation of an individual who has some
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     sort of cognitive disability or other kind of
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     disability that they must produce in order to
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     receive state services or in order to receive
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     healthcare, whether you're talking about a Medicaid
     card or Medicare card, correspondence from the
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     State Department of Health and Human Services,
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     correspondence from the Social Security
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     Administration, a social security card.
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                    So I would think that it -- and I would
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ask you this: It would be very, very rare based on 1 the way I read this bill to find an individual who 2 wouldn't have several of the types of identification 3 that are acceptable, even if they don't have a 4 driver's license. Wouldn't you agree? 5 6 MR. BOREL: Well, what I would say, 7 Senator, is if you took a population -- a group of 8 people from the general population and a group of 9 Texans with disabilities and lined them up on every one of those types of credentials with the exception 10 of the Medicaid card, I think the general population 11 12 would be more likely to have them. SEN. OGDEN: 13 Well, but you can't make 14 that exception because the Medicaid card is just as 15 valid as any other. MR. BOREL: It is. 16 17 SEN. OGDEN: If fact if you have a Medicaid card, you will get monthly correspondence 18 19 from the state notifying you that you're still 2.0 eligible for Medicaid, and that's your two requirements, you're done. 21 22 MR. BOREL: Well, that's true, sir. 23 again, if you look at the full list of alternative 2.4 credentials, that's perhaps two of the alternative 25 credentials where the person with the disability might

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have the access edge whereas the others, they do not.
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                   SEN. OGDEN: Might have the what?
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                   MR. BOREL:
                                An edge in having access to
     those things like a Medicaid card.
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                    SEN. OGDEN: Well --
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                   MR. BOREL: I mean, they'd be less
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     likely to have it.
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                    SEN. OGDEN: You know, maybe, maybe.
     mean, the people of which you speak are going to have
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     more access to some of those cards than somebody like
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     me, for example. I know I've got a driver's license,
     so it's not a problem, but --
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                                I was referring to the whole
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                   MR. BOREL:
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     list.
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                    SEN. OGDEN:
                                 I guess the point is while
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     we're going through the discussion here is that it
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     seems to me like almost every -- if not every single,
     almost every single individual which you described who
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     is receiving some sort of state assistance or needs
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     medical assistance almost certainly has to have the
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     type of documentation needed to receive those
     circumstances -- that assistance, which will also be
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     more than adequate to vote, in my opinion.
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                                Well, Senator, I know you're
                    MR. BOREL:
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     aware that to be Medicaid eligible in this state you
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really are the very poorest of the poor. 1 2 you're just plain poor and not the very poorest of the poor, you don't have a Medicaid card. Thank you. 3 SEN. DUNCAN: There are no other members 4 5 in the gueue. You can be excused. Before you do that, though, we will introduce Exhibit 36, which is 6 7 the photograph that you provided, and that will be in 8 the record. 9 (Exhibit No. 36 marked and admitted) 1.0 TESTIMONY BY GARY BLEDSOE 1.1 SEN. DUNCAN: The Chair calls Gary 12 Mr. Bledsoe, before you begin, let's -- you have written testimony as well. 13 14 MR. BLEDSOE: T do. 15 SEN. DUNCAN: And we will submit that in the record as Exhibit 37. 16 17 (Exhibit No. 37 marked and admitted) 18 MR. BLEDSOE: Thank you. 19 SEN. DUNCAN: Yes, sir. If you'll state 20 your name and who you represent, and you'll have ten 21 minutes. 22 MR. BLEDSOE: Okay. Thank you, 23 Mr. Chairman. My name is Gary Bledsoe. I'm President 2.4 of the NAACP here in Texas. I want to thank all of 25 you for staying here so long. Obviously this is a

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very important matter. I probably can't be held to be responsible for what I say at this time, but I will try to be as clear as possible.

The NAACP is a 100-year old organization. We have always been a multiracial organization, and indeed we've been present here in Texas since 1915 and have a long history with voting rights within this state. And indeed we try to identify issues that are problematic without regard to any partisan issues, and I'm hoping that the information that I provide here can provide a good discourse and understanding of how we see the legislation that is at issue here.

I know some years back when the Wolens bill was up for consideration, we thought that would be problematic. His party didn't make a difference, and we were there to oppose that legislation, and we feel the same way about the bill here, SB 362.

And I took a little bit of a different tact in how I prepared the written testimony, but based on a number of things that I've been hearing today and maybe some of the questions that some of you have had, I thought maybe what I would do here is somewhat try to focus on a couple of those issues because I think they are important.

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You know, to begin with, I think that we have to look at this matter in terms of what the constitutional requirements might be and secondarily what the requirements of the Voting Rights Act might be. And in that regard, if we can say that there is an impact, a noticeable impact on African-Americans or Latinos, that we have to look at the question of whether or not there might be retrogression or whether or not there might been a way of narrowly -- more narrowly tailoring the actual statute that we're talking about.

Now, I think that for a number of just very clear reasons to me we would have a negative impact on people of color. I think -- number one, I think you've heard many people say today that indeed that there's a lower percentage of individuals who have driver's licenses or photo identification cards and I think that's a fact.

I think we've also done -- when we did one of our racial profiling studies with the Department of Public Safety or data, one of the things we were able to determine is that the actual car ownership data indicated that minorities had less access to automobiles and owned fewer automobiles and more were without automobiles at all in their home,

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and so this creates more of a burden in terms of the ability to travel.

I think also one of the other things that I see in the bill is the -- is the affidavit. So if you look at the affidavit and the affidavit that you have to sign when you don't have the proof according to the bill, that affidavit makes you make a representation that you are -- that you are eligible to vote right then and there. And I know the problems I've had getting people to register to vote who might have had felony histories or what have you, there's a little intimidation. And with the nature of the wording, I think it's very intimidating and threatening and will make individuals feel challenged to sign that particular affidavit.

I think also there's the issue with communicating the new requirements of the law so people can be prepared when they go to the polling place in order to vote, in order to be able to vote effectively. And because I think of the nature of how it's been done with the likelihood of not being able to reach all voters the way they need to be reached, I think that when the voters turn out and the ones who will be rejected on election day I think will show — it will show clearly there will be a disparate impact

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on racial and ethnic minorities.

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And one of the things that I can say that also I feel will be a major problem is that -- and I went down to Venezuela to be an official election observer down there, and I saw people in lines for eight hours, you know. And they have all these incredible requirements there where you've got to give your thumb print. You have untrained people trying to determine if your thumb print is the same one that's in the computer, you have to show different forms of identification, and it takes a long time to get through those lines. And so you have people in those lines -- they start lining up like 3 or 4 a.m. in the morning.

And I think -- not that this would be that burdensome, but I think that we already see in too many minority areas where there's not enough ballots, there are not enough voting machines at the specific locations, the lines are already too long, it's already a major problem. And I think when you add this kind of requirement there, it's going to make it a lot longer and make it more difficult for folks to desire to stay and to be part of the process. So I think indeed that -- for many reasons even beyond that, I think we would have a clear discouraging or

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discouragement of African-American voters.

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Now, there are a couple of things I wanted to mention here. I think that when you look at the law -- when I looked at the bill analysis, the bill analysis talked about problems with registration. It said that because no identification is required during registration, it makes it possible or likely that you will have people who can get -- who can get voter registration cards who may not actually be the person.

And so the first thing that grabbed out of me was well, if there is a problem -- but I don't think it's really been shown -- but if there is a problem, why isn't it addressed at the point where there is a problem? And if the point of the problem is at registration, instead of something that will be discouraging to people who are registering to vote, then that is where the focus would be, in my mind.

The affidavit again is intimidating. I think I mentioned the long lines.

Another thing is when we looked at the categories of information for the nonphoto ID items that are provided for in the bill, there are a couple of things that leap out at me: The general provision that would allow a catch-all because when you're

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writing a bill, it's kind of hard to envision and know all the different circumstances where indeed a situation where a person might present something that should be considered proper proof. And I think the fact that there was kind of a laundry list provision that's deleted and not allowed to be used, I think that is problematic.

Secondarily, the list of items that are actually there are not really properly comprehensive, in my mind, and they really would discriminate against a number of individuals because of the types of items that are there. And some of the things that are there are kind of private, some things that people may not want to produce or show someone at a polling place. And so I think that by the nature of the documents that are listed there, that they're not reasonable in terms of how they're fashioned.

And the bill doesn't state exactly how it will be executed. It leaves a lot of things up to be determined later by the Secretary of State. So exactly how the law will be applied, how it will be interpreted will be a big problem.

One of the things that we've seen around the state is -- and we've done -- we've had about five different hearings around the state relating to

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election irregularities, and we've found just incredible things all around our state to indicate there's still a real problem with folks understanding and appreciating minorities being able to vote.

In this last election cycle, we saw a particular problem with Election Officials. Because of the different ways Election Officials are selected, we had a number of people that were rejected and had real conflicts with individuals who were Election Officials.

And I might say it was really broad-based kinds of things that we've seen over the last few years. We've seen hate crimes where white supporters of a black candidate had their home burned. We've seen situations where people were purged from voting lists when they should not have been. We've seen the improper use of off-duty police officers, the use of mailboxes to put intimidating communications. We've seen a lot.

QUESTIONS FROM SENATE FLOOR

SEN. WENTWORTH: Thank you. The Chair recognizes Sen. Ellis of Harris.

SEN. ELLIS: Thank you, Mr. President, and thank you President Bledsoe for being so patient. I know you were here earlier today. And you were

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wrapping up your testimony, you can submit it, of course. I have some questions I want to ask, but if you just have some summation that you want to add in addition to your testimony, I'd like to hear that.

MR. BLEDSOE: Sure. Thank you, Senator. What I was trying to complete was the types of things that we have found around the state in our inquiries in terms of both our -- every election we have a group of lawyers that volunteer and run an 800 line, and we take calls from around the state. And we also have had those five hearings, a couple in Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Texarkana out in East Texas, and we found that people were not allowed to tender -- challenge ballots according to law. We've seen individuals that were soldiers in Fort Hood who had their voter registrations who were wrongfully purged from the voting rolls. We've seen just a number of problems that have disenfranchised African-American voters, and it still is a major, major problem throughout the -throughout the state but particularly in the urban areas and East Texas.

SEN. ELLIS: Thank you. Mr. Bledsoe, some people would say that the Voting Rights Act is no longer needed, that it's a thing of the past particularly as it relates to Texas. Can you cite

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some examples or give reasons that would show why we still need the Voting Rights Act protection in Texas? MR. BLEDSOE: Well, you know, we have had a number of -- you know, I'll thank Attorney General Abbott. You know, he assisted the folks in Prairie View when a situation arose where you had a number of people who were wrongfully purged from the rolls who could not vote in the city election, and you also had I think about a thousand ballots -- I mean voter registration applications that were just sat on, that no one -- just sat on, so the folks were not able to vote in a particular election, but they were found there in a county office, and they were -- and the But, you know, Attorney General had them file them. that was a clear violation of the Voting Rights Act. And we have the situation I mentioned earlier in Wharton County where an African-American candidate for Sheriff had a white couple that were working on the campaign, one was a County Commissioner, and they received a number of hate crime calls, and their home burned down as a result of that. You know, we've had problems in Fort Bend County with there being changes in polling places much too late and not properly publicized in the We've had problems there in terms of newspaper.

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individuals who wanted to file -- challenge ballots, and they were not allowed to. We've had problems there where people were sent to the wrong polling places and they ultimately could not vote.

We've had all the problems in Dallas
County where indeed there are too few ballots that
have shown up a number of occasions in Dallas County,
and so the lines get long, people get frustrated,
people leave.

We've had people hire off-duty police officers, and that's in conjunction with making contact with an African-American newspaper, having articles in the newspaper talking about if you have an outstanding warrant, you're going to be arrested. And so you go and hire all the off-duty police officers and stand them outside the polling places to intimidate individuals from voting.

So I mean it's just -- there's just a huge number of things that have occurred and have occurred in most places around the state.

SEN. ELLIS: Mr. Bledsoe, is there a well-documented history of voter suppression that is specifically related to race and ethnicity in Texas?

And how would this voter ID law fit into that history?

MR. BLEDSOE: Well, there is a long

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history, and our state still hasn't come to where our state needs to be. You know, that's one of the issues before the United States Supreme Court in a case that the NAACP is involved in, and it's going to be argued in April of this year relating to the need for the continued existence of the Voting Rights Act.

I think when we look at the history and the continued problems that we've had in a number of areas and fronts and we see the problems with language voters, we see the problem with racial minority voters, those things, the problems are never -- never alleviated because we've continued to have voter intimidation.

And when you have voter intimidation -and the record is really replete. I mean, I don't
think there's any question that when we look at what's
occurred and -- let's take a look at Harris County.
This is kind of an unpopular thing to say, but I know
there's a coalition that's running a group countywide,
and the only ones to lose are really minority
candidates that makes you think -- and I talked to
Dr. Davidson about that. That cries out to me is
there something wrong with that particular election
there when you've got a coalition of people running.
And people like Goodwill Pierre or people like the

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District Attorney actually lose, they happen to be people of color, and so that makes you want to look further at those issues.

But we do have the problem all around the state. It continues to be a problem. We've made gains. It's not the same state it was in 1960, but it's not nearly where it needs to be.

SEN. ELLIS: That's an interesting

comment, and I might add a bipartisan comment because in Harris County where there was a Democratic sweep, for some strange reason the candidates that didn't win in that sweep were the candidates of color primarily.

MR. BLEDSOE: And there were also problems when there were -- when there was a Republican sweep with the Republican blacks not winning as well. So that's been a problem both ways in Harris County.

SEN. ELLIS: How would this voter ID law, this specific law -- I know you've looked at the statute -- discriminate against people of color?

MR. BLEDSOE: Well, what this specific law will do is it will clearly reduce the minority vote, both because of the pressure that will be put on the polling place that will cause the longer lines, that will give more discretion to -- it will give a

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lot more discretion to Election Officials that are already having problematic relationships with people of color, and it will -- it has intimidating provisions that will make individuals take a look at the law and say "Well, I'm not sure I want to sign that document." And it will prevent people who were there in good faith from being able to come up with the right information to be able to vote because of the great burdens it will place on them.

I know that I got -- I visited with a former official in the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division. They indicated like how in Presidio County it's 3800 square miles in the county and the high number of language minorities in the county and the real difficulty in that county in making it to a location to get a driver's license. So -- or to get a photo identification. So there will be a real problem that way. So I think it clearly will cause retrogression.

But secondly, the other point that I wanted to make was that not just the Voting Rights Act and the retrogression, it clearly will show a drop in the vote -- in the African-American vote, but I think that it could have been a lot more narrowly tailored. It could have been focused specifically on the problem

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that's at hand, that's at issue, and it's not focused on the problem at hand in the kind of narrow way that I think that it should. So it unnecessarily tramples upon rights of minorities that it doesn't need to.

SEN. ELLIS: I think I saw you in the room when the testimony was given from the person from AARP. And despite some of the questions that were asked from present counsel, I assume that there will be an attempt to maybe exempt the elderly out of this bill in this great deliberative body. After being here 24 hours, there might be an attempt to do that.

My question is if the legislature does decide to exempt certain classes of voters, like maybe seniors or some others from this in bill, would that direct -- in your judgment, would that direct an even greater amount of its potential to disenfranchise voters of African-American and Hispanic ancestry?

MR. BLEDSOE: Well, I will say that -- I don't know if I'll say it will be greater, but it won't dilute it because the impact that would be illegal or unconstitutional will be just the same because the -- you'll be taking out one group, but when you look at those who are younger than -- younger than 65, you have an enormous problem with racial and ethnic minorities.

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I think in one sense it makes it worse in that the other group that might be -- one of the other groups that might be unnecessarily adversely impacted will no longer be adversely impacted. will be primarily blacks and browns that will be negatively impacted by the bill. So I don't think that that would go far enough. There would still be a deleterious impact on the African-American community. SEN. ELLIS: Did you see the press accounts from '05 and '06 of the Attorney General's highly publicized campaign against voter fraud? MR. BLEDSOE: I haven't actually seen I've discussed some parts of them with different individuals. SEN. ELLIS: If you can, I just want to get a sense of based on what you know about that anti-voter fraud campaign, that the Attorney General used materials that included images of sickle cell stamps based on press accounts and photos of African-Americans to illustrate signs of voter fraud. And my question is, what does that tell you about the state's attitude and enforcement of voter fraud? And did the conduct and targets of those prosecutions fit into a pattern of voter suppression in Texas? MR. BLEDSOE: Well, I think it's very

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obviously that makes a suggestion. Whether it was intentional or not, one cannot know, but it's clear that you send a certain signal when you use things like that. And something so innocent as a sickle cell stamp to be used there would be completely inappropriate, and I don't understand how that could be there. So obviously that would be offensive and problematic.

And I do know that -- I think the data I looked at in terms of the prosecutions were 18 out of 19 or something along those lines were racial and ethnic minorities, and that is one of the reasons why we opposed the bill. When Representative Wolens had put the bill together, you know, we were one of the groups that vehemently opposed it because what we feared at that time when he put that bill forth was that it was going to be disparately used against racial and ethnic minorities, and indeed I think that was probably the case.

SEN. ELLIS: One last question. You may have heard some of the testimony from Indiana and Georgia from the experts of representatives that were here. So what I want to ask you is you suggest the photo ID law would suppress the African-American

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turnout, but some voter ID advocates claim that a voter ID law does not suppress turnout and even claim that turnout increased in Indiana and Georgia in '08 and that it was caused by voter ID laws compared to the 2004 turnout when there was no voter ID law in place in those states.

Obviously turnout can vary a lot between the election cycles based on a lot of factors like who is in the race, but my question is, did

African-American turnout in Texas increase in '08 without a voter ID law? And do you think the reason might be the same as the real reason for reports of higher turnout in Indiana and Georgia?

MR. BLEDSOE: Well, the African-American turnout did increase greatly this past election in the State of Texas, and obviously it wasn't due to a voter ID law, and I think it increased greatly nationally, including many states that did not have voter ID laws. So I think it really would be completely inaccurate to say that the voter ID laws had anything to do with an increase.

I do know that they did cause folks to be turned away from the polls in Georgia from my communications with the Georgia State Conference. The reason why you had the increased turnout was the Obama

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candidacy joined with an effective Obama campaign that 1 in many ways would be very hard to duplicate because 2 it wasn't just the Obama candidacy, but you had a 3 great deal of finances assisting the folks in getting 4 out votes in different communities. 5 So there was a real green element to 6 7 that turnout as well. So that went well beyond any voter ID law. And I think that when the proof is in 8 ultimately there will be absolutely no question that 9 the voter ID law will have a negative impact on the 10 11 African-American vote in Georgia and I would presume 12 Indiana as well. SEN. ELLIS: Mr. Bledsoe, thank you for 1.3 14 being so patient and being here. 15 To all Members present, thank you. with that, good morning. I'm signing off and good 16 1.7 night. 18 MR. BLEDSOE: Thank you, Senator. 19 Thank you, Mr. Bledsoe. SEN. DUNCAN: 20 The queue is clear. You're excused. 21 MR. BLEDSOE: Okay. 2.2 SEN. DUNCAN: We appreciate your 23 presence today. 24 TESTIMONY BY ERIC NICHOLS The next witness will be 25 SEN. DUNCAN:

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Eric Nichols with the Attorney General's Office.
Mr. Nichols, if you'll approach? Mr. Nichols is being
presented as a resource witness.
                                 If you'll state your
name and the office that you are with, please?
              MR. NICHOLS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
Eric Nichols, Deputy Attorney General for Criminal
Justice with the Office of Attorney General.
              SEN. DUNCAN: Mr. Nichols, you have ten
minutes, and then we'll open it up for questions.
              MR. NICHOLS: Thank you, sir.
Regardless of the hour, I'm pleased to appear before
the Committee of the Whole, and I've had the
opportunity to speak with many of you individually as
well as Senate and House Committees on the topic that
I've been asked to be a resource on tonight, which is
the election code enforcement activity that has
occurred at the Office of the Attorney General.
              By way of background, I've spent a good
deal of my legal career working in the legal justice
system, previously on the federal side as an Assistant
United States Attorney and now on behalf of the State
of Texas.
              As part of my duties at the AG's office,
I oversee the agency's Criminal Justice Divisions,
including the two divisions of that office that are
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principally responsible for matters arising under the Texas Election Code that come to our attention. Our Criminal Investigations Division investigates election code cases that are referred to our office. The Criminal Prosecutions Division brings criminal prosecutions and election code cases on behalf of the state when an investigation reveals facts that warrant prosecution.

Again, I understand from discussion among the committee members earlier here today that I'm here to be a resource on the issue of the election code enforcement that's occurred through our agency, and so I'm prepared to give you some historical data. But before I do that, I want to provide three caveats that I've provided to many of you before, and I apologize to those of you who have heard these caveats, but I think they are important to put the data in context.

First, it's important for anyone looking at data that comes out of our office to keep in mind that our agency's election code enforcement efforts are entirely referral driven. What does that mean? We do not currently have nor have we ever had any officers, investigators, prosecutors or any kind of officers, agents or employees watch, supervise or

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otherwise monitor a polling place, voting station or voter roster during any election in this state.

We, therefore, depend on third parties to make us aware of alleged election code violations. Accordingly, if a third party does not for whatever reason detect a potential violation of the election code or if they do detect a potential violation of the election code but choose not to file a complaint or make a referral to our office, then our office is obviously unaware and unable to investigate what would have been the underlying subject matter.

Referrals to our office on potential election code cases come from three primary sources. As you've heard, the Secretary of State is the state's chief elections officer. Under the election code, the Secretary of State takes questions and referrals from a variety of sources, including members of the public. The Secretary of State's Office reviews those matters, and under the statute when they determine that there is "reasonable cause to suspect that the alleged criminal conduct occurred," the SOS then refers the matter to our office for further investigation.

There are also provisions in the election code that allow concerned local registered voters to file complaints about alleged wrongdoing

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directly with our office by filing sworn affidavits. And then finally the third, another primary referral source for election code cases, are local elections officials and local law enforcement.

Given our office's role in coordinating on law enforcement generally with local law enforcement agencies and officials, including local, District and County Attorneys, Sheriffs and Police Departments, we receive direct referrals from these local officials.

The second point for context is this:

The legislature -- this legislature has given the

Attorney General's Office direct authority and

jurisdiction to prosecute election code cases, but our

authority and jurisdiction in this area is not

exclusive. Local prosecutors at the county level also

have jurisdiction to prosecute election code cases,

and they do, in fact, as you've heard in testimony

today, exercise that jurisdiction.

We do, in fact, coordinate with local prosecutors. And as in the case of that Dallas County case you heard about earlier, we do not generally move forward on a case if a local prosecutor decides -- or declines to prosecute.

A quick review of available new stories

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in addition to what you've heard today shows that from Hidalgo County to Harris County there is local election code enforcement going on by local prosecutors. With all this in mind, to get a complete picture of all of the prosecutions in Texas under the election code would require you to collect data from all 254 counties. So I can only give you a piece of the statewide picture here tonight.

The last context point that I always give, and I apologize again for those of you who have heard it, is that for obvious reasons of law enforcement and respecting the rights of those who may be under active investigation or prosecution, I can talk publicly in terms of numbers and largely general fact scenarios rather than talk in a public hearing about specific investigations or cases.

So with all that being said, I'd like to provide you-all with historical data that dates from August 2002 to present. In that time period, the Office of Attorney General has received 192 referrals of potential election code violations from the three sources I mentioned previously. There have been some statements made before the committee about the Office of the Attorney General engaging in a lengthy statewide investigation. Those comments are not quite

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accurate in terms of what our office does in terms of reacting to referrals. We only act upon referrals that we receive, and as you would expect having given the office the authority and jurisdiction to investigate these matters, our charge is to thoroughly investigate the matters that come to our attention.

Those 192 referrals break down as follows by source: 82 came from the Secretary of State, 44 came from voters in the method I described earlier, and 66 came from local officials and law enforcement.

Furthermore, those 192 referrals break down by the type of election as follows: 82 involved Party Primary Elections, 33 involved General Elections, and 77 involved other Local or Special Elections. And so only about 15 percent of the referrals to our office deal with issues arising in General Elections, and 85 percent arise in either Party Primary or Local Special Elections.

Now, of course, once these investigations are conducted by our office, a significant number of these cases are going to be determined to not rise to the level of an election code violation either based on the facts or law.

However, these 192 referrals have to date resulted in

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